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CITY ITEMS.

Postponed.

The Universalist Pic-Nic is postponed on account of the weather.

Fruit Wax and Cement.

A most excellent article is sold low at Joseph Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Medicines.

Just received Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicines, Barnett's Cocoaine, Lubin's Cocoanut Cream for the hair, Lindsay's Blood Searcher, Congress Water, Blue Lick Water, Fresh Soda Water, at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street.

Wanted.

A young man of good address, who can come well recommended as Bookkeeper and Salesman in a Gentlemens' Furnishing Store. One who has had experience(none other need apply. For further particulars apply at Samuel Levin's, 43 St. Clair street.

A First Class Establishment.

Just received at W. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood st., an extensive stock of all the new styles of Men's and Boys' Summer Hats, consisting of Gents' fine Francs Felt Gents' Patent Steel Spring Brims; Boys' Patent Steel Spring Brims; Mens' and Boys' Straw Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Hats—all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail, at less prices than any other house in the city.

Where to Buy our Dry Goods Cheap

The great Semi Annual Clearance Sale of the immense stock of J. W. Barker & Co, 59 Market street, is beyond all doubt the place, both as regards cheapness, quantity and variety. No other house West of Philadelphia can boast of such a stock, and as for the prices—when this house says cheap, we know they mean it. So we say to all our friends, if you are wanting dry goods, remember this sale.

Late News Items.

The Washington *Republican*, of Saturday says: The stealing of horses has become a great business in this city. Gentlemen have been robbed from a gentleman whose official connection enables him to speak "by the book," the number averages *one hundred a day*. The rascals do not content themselves by stealing horses while grazing, but boldly enter stables and help themselves. Last night Mr. Alexander Hunter, on Nineteenth street, East Capitol Hill, was robbed of four cows, constituting his sole means of support.

There is a set of inhuman charlatans going about the country, applying sulphuric acid to the teeth of their dupes, which, while it gives a temporary brilliancy to the teeth, is fatal to the teeth, in a short time ruins them forever.

The first five West Point cadets, that is the five most distinguished in their studies this year, who are reported to the Secretary of War annually in accordance with an order issued in 1818, and who are enrolled in the regular army, register, will be Lewis Rodney Hamilton, of Richmond, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lewis C. Overman, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Alexander M. Miller, of Washington, D. C.; Edward E. Pettit, Ills.,—; W. R. Livermore, of Massachusetts; David W. Payne, of New York. Of these, Cadets Raymond will probably be first, and Cadet Overman second.

Among the seventy-one cadets constituting the class which are now undergoing the final examination at West Point, are a son of Colonel Ely, a regular army; a son of Gen. Mitchell, the deceased astronomer; a grandson of Lewis Cass; a grandson of Gen. Worth; a brother of Maj. Rathbone, who was in President Lincoln's box on the night of the murder.

The citizens of Old Dutch Albany, N. Y., make no demonstrations over the returning soldiers. The *Express*, of that city, says, instancing a single regiment, raised in their own city, its reception was a disgrace to the city. There was no escort—not even a fife to announce the coming of the boys who have endured the trials and fatigue of camp and the battle field. They went up State street like a lot of strugglers, and if they had been rebel prisoners could not have been shown less respect. We repeat it was disgraceful in the extreme, and we blush to know that a regiment raised in our own city should have been permitted to land at our docks and march through the streets of it without a proper reception and a hearty welcome. It is an outrage without excuse, and we do not wonder that the press of the neighboring cities should speak in disparaging criticisms and severe rebuke. We are fully deserving of it."

The Richmond *Republic* of last Friday, says: Railroad communication between Richmond and Augusta, Georgia, is now complete with the exception of two miles of track extending from Blackstock, on the Charlotte and Columbia railroad, to Alston, on the Columbia and Greenville railroad, a distance of 185 miles; the cars leave from Abbeville, South Carolina, to Washington, Georgia, forty miles, which distance must be traveled in private conveyance.

In the Potomac Congressional District of Virginia, stretching from Alexandria to Frederick county, and south to include Fauquier, three candidates are already in the field: Lewis McKenzie, Gilbert S. Miner and George Rye. The name of George E. Sensency, for ten years editor of the Winchester *Republican*, a sterling Whig paper, has also been suggested. All are considered unconditional Union men.

The Petersburg, Virginia, *Express*, of the 5th says: "We observe that farmers in this section have already commenced the harvesting of wheat, which has matured earlier this season than usual. The crop is represented as being very fine, and the grain full and large. The season in every respect has been one of the earliest within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Vegetation is forward, and trees of all kinds bloomed some days earlier than usual."

The Newark (*N. J.*) *Advertiser* says: We hear that the crops in New Jersey promise to be fully up to the average, while in some places there is a present prospect of a larger yield than usual. Farming operations have been somewhat obstructed by the late heavy rains, but labor being now, for the most part abundant, no serious consequences will result from this cause. Of fruit, it is thought there will also be a large yield. In other parts of the country the crops are reported to be most promising.

At the collation which followed the monument dedication ceremonies in Lowell, Mass., on Friday, General Butler replied to a toast complimenting the army and navy. He urged that the confiscated lands forfeited by treason should be given to the soldiers who put down the rebellion. In relation to negro suffrage, he held that a man who was fit to fight was fit to vote; that a man who knew how to handle a bayonet knew how to handle a little bit of paper.

A Richmond special says the rebel uniform has entirely disappeared from the streets of that city. Four candidates are already announced for the office of Sheriff of Richmond.

A Norfolk letter says that the recent mutiny among the colored troops was caused by parties, supposed to be rebels, who told the soldiers that they were going to Texas to be servants to white soldiers, and also to be sold into slavery. This fact becoming known to General Graham, he assembled the colored troops and told them that they had been greatly deceived by false statements. Being thus assured they embarked without further difficulty.

John Mitchell has arrived at Fortress Monroe, and been assigned quarters under guard of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery.

The post offices at Winchester and Danville have been ordered to be re-opened.

A dispatch from Cairo, dated June 18th, says: The flag of truce boat, with paroling party, arrived with 7,454 of Jeff. Thompson's army, including 686 officers paroled. Jeff. Thompson came as far as Memphis, where he remains awaiting the President's decision relative to his petition for pardon. General Reynold has taken initiatory steps towards establishing civil courts throughout Northern Arkansas. Garrisons have been established along White river. The people are more hopeful. No dates of the 14th. A portion of Gen. Weitzel's fleet were at South West Pass, Mobile.

Major General Sherman was the guest of his brother at Mansfield, Ohio, yesterday, and will leave to-day for South Bend, Indiana.

There is said to be a secret combination among the rebel real estate owners of Richmond not to sell to any Northern or Yankee purchasers. This accounts for the fact that property there is now held from one hundred to three hundred per cent. higher than before the rebellion.

President Johnson, it is said, has remarked there had got to be a limit to executive interferences.

Officers and men hereafter duly commissioned by the Government of the United States to serve in the volunteer regiments now on duty in Texas, will be furnished with free transportation to their respective regiments in connection on the presentation of their commissions to the quartermaster's department.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1865. NO. 238.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

The Conspiracy Trial.

The Case of Mrs. Mary Surratt.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Argument.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

Mr. Clampett read the argument addressed to the President and the gentlemen of the Commission argued by Hon. Reverdy Johnson and concurred in by Mr. Aiken and Mr. John McLane, assistant counsel for Mrs. Mary Surratt. It commences by asking if the Commission has jurisdiction of the cases before it, and calling attention to the great importance of the question, and refers to the duty of the Commission to consider it, and declares if the Commission is unauthorized the act establishing it is a usurpation on the part of the Executive.

If then proceeds to say the Constitution defines the powers and duties of the executive, and provides punishment for his violation of them. Therefore he acquires no power beyond what the Constitution confers, and this act, beyond authority, can furnish no defence against the legal consequences of what are done under it; and whatever is done is utterly void. The commission must therefore decide this question before announcing judgment. That a tribunal like this has no jurisdiction over them, other than military officers, is believed to be evident. That offences defined and punished by the civil law, and whose trial is provided for by the same law, are not the subject of military jurisdiction is of course true. A military, in contradistinction from a civil offense, must therefore be made to appear; and when it is it must also appear that military law provides for its trial and punishment by a military tribunal. If that law does not provide a mode of trial, or affix a punishment, the case is unprovided for, and, as far as the military power is concerned, is to go unpunished; but, as either the civil, common or statute law embrace every offense that the United States or States have decreed it necessary to punish, in all such cases the civil courts are clothed with every necessary jurisdiction. In a military court, for instance, no one could try a crime provided for generally or specifically in any of the Articles of War, the prisoner must be discharged, (Wirtz's case, 28). Nor is it sufficient that the charge is of a crime known to the military law; the offender, when he commits it, must be subject to its jurisdiction. The general law has supreme and undisputed jurisdiction over all. The military law constitutes tribunals for the trial of breaches of military duty only, (2 Brock, 123, 57).

The one code, the civil, embraces all citizens, whether soldiers or not, etc. There the military has no jurisdiction over any citizen as such. If the provisions of the Constitution clearly maintain the same doctrine, the executive has no authority to declare, for the purpose of subjecting to, to provide and maintain a navy, or to make rules for the government of either of these forces. These powers are exclusive in Congress, and they cannot be delegated, but laws for its government and regulation, but as Congress shall provide. The power of Congress was granted in the most ample without suggestion. In England, the king, as General of the whole kingdom, has this sole power, though for the purpose of carrying it into effect. But with it was thought safest to give the power to Congress, since otherwise summary and severe punishments might be inflicted. No members of the Convention or Commentators on Constitution, since, has since intimated that even this Congressional power could be applied to citizens not belonging to the land or naval forces. The power given to Congress, to make laws for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, does not authorize them to make these words include those who do not belong to the army and navy, and they are therefore to be considered to exclude all others as if negative words to that effect had been added, and this is not only the obvious meaning of the terms considered by themselves, but is deemed essential for the preservation of the constitution. So jealous were our ancestors of ungranted power, and so vigilant to protect the citizen against it, that they were unwilling to leave him to the safeguard which proper constructions of the constitution, as originally adopted, furnished. That they were unwilling to leave him to the safeguard which proper constructions of the constitution, as originally adopted, furnished. That nothing was therefore to be left in doubt. They determined, therefore, not only to guard him against executive and judicial, but against congressional usurpation. With this view they adopted the 5th constitutional amendment, which declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. This view is elaborated by reference to the highest legal authority, and the constitutional provisions are discussed at length.

The sixth amendment which our fathers thought so vital to individual liberty when assailed by congressional prosecutions, is equally ideal. In the course of his argument Mr. Johnson said he had brought forward this question of jurisdiction only because he conscientiously believed it to be his duty. He did not seek the impunity to any one engaged in the horrid crimes of the night of the 14th of April. Over them the civil courts of the District had ample jurisdiction and would faithfully exercise it if the cases are removed to them as in the case of Mrs. Surratt. But her case, as a woman, for whom was educated a devout christian, ever kind, affectionate and charitable, and whose motive disclosed to us that could have caused her to participate in the crimes in question. He said he had no evidence uncontradicted of showing that she was a participant, but he could supply the defect by testimony. That would be reviewed by his associate. As to the evidence of Michman and Weichmann, he would say that the latter being the chief instrument to procure the conviction of the accused, with his knowledge of the purpose to commit the crimes and their participation in them is much more open to suspicion and condemnation than the alleged knowledge and participation of Mrs. Surratt.

Mr. Aiken stated to the court that he should not be prepared until Wednesday to read the argument in the case of Mrs. Surratt. The delay was attributable to the voluminous evidence previously to be examined by him.

REBEL BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

Great Britain Withdraws Recognition

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 19.

The London *Gazette* contains the following letter from Earl Russell to the Lords Commissioner of Admiralty:

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 6.

MY LORDS:—I have the honor to state to your Lordships that since the date of my letter of the 24th ult., intelligence has reached this country that the late President of the so-called Confederate States has been captured by the military forces of the United States and has been transported as a prisoner to Fortress Monroe, and that the armies hitherto kept in the field by the Confederate States, have, for the most part, surrendered or dispersed. In this position of affairs Her Majesty's Government is of the opinion that neutral nations can but consider the civil war in North America at an end.

In conformity with this opinion Her Majesty's government will recognize that peace has been restored within the whole territory of which the United States of North America before the commencement of the war were in undisputed possession. As a necessary consequence of such recognition of this part of Her Majesty's government, Her Majesty's several authorities in all ports, harbors and waters belonging to Her Majesty in the United Kingdom, or beyond the seas, must henceforth refuse permission to any vessel of war carrying a belligerent flag to enter any such ports, harbors and waters, and must require any Confederate vessels of war, which, at the time when this notice may reach her Majesty's authorities in such ports, harbors and waters, may have already entered therein on the faith of the proclamations heretofore issued by Her Majesty, and which, having complied with the provisions of such proclamations, may be actually within such ports, harbors and waters, forthwith to depart from them. But her Majesty's Government consider that a due regard for National good faith and honor requires that her Majesty's authorities should be instructed to act generally with Confederate vessels so departing; that they should have the benefit of the prohibition heretofore enforced against the departure of them within twenty-four hours by a cruiser lying at the time in any such ports, harbors and waters, of such period as may be entitled then and for the last time be maintained in their favor. It, however, the commander of any belligerent vessel of war which may be found in any port, harbor or waters of her Majesty's dominions at the time these new orders are received by her Majesty's authorities, or may enter the said port, harbor or waters within a month after these new orders are received, should wish to divest his vessel of her warlike character, and after disarming her to remain without a Confederate flag within British waters, her Majesty's authorities may allow the commander of such vessel to do so at his own risk in all respects; in which case he should be distinctly apprised that he is to expect no further favor from Her Majesty's Government except such as he may be entitled to in the ordinary course of the administration of law in time of peace. The rule as to twenty-four hours would not of course be applicable to the case of such vessel. I have addressed a similar letter to the Secretaries of State for the Home, Colonial, India and War Departments, and also the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, requesting them, as I do your Lordships, to issue instructions in conformity with the decision of Her Majesty's Government, to the several British authorities at home or abroad, who may be called upon to act in the matter.

I am, &c.,

[Signed] RUSSELL.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 19.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* dated Washington, June 19th, says: It is decided to abolish trade restrictions west of Mississippi as well as everywhere else. Common trade will soon be declared open to the world.

It has been definitely determined that Davis shall be tried in the civil court before Chief Justice Chase.

NEW YORK, June 19.

Additional details of the war between Brazil and Perraguay confirm the reports of the defeat of the Brazilian troops. Brazil is making great exertions to prosecute the war with renewed energy.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Prof. Fleury's Petroliferous Era—Another Theory of Oil Formation—The Dunkard Oil Region—A Great Flowing Well —A Barrel per Minute—Interesting General Intelligence.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The theory of the origin of Petroleum as explained by Mr. A. L. Fleury in the COMMERCIAL of Friday, the 16th inst., is not a new one, as would be seen in the "Canadian *Naturalist* and *Geologist*," in which T. Sherry Hunt, M. A., F. R. S., gives very interesting notes on the history of Petroleum. The theory that Petroleum originated principally from marine plants as well as from the lower organized marine animals of the Silurian and Devonian periods is accepted by nearly all prominent geologists, I believe, although, as in every scientific question, there may be a difference of opinion. The supposition that lower marine animals also contributed to the sources of Petroleum is fully explained by the fact that chemically there exists an affinity between them and marine plants. It appears to me that the Petroleum of the Silurian and Devonian periods, derived from marine plants and animals as the rocks of the first of said periods, contain no traces of land plants and animals, and the second very few. I never knew that anole rock contain traces of plants, as azoic is free from petrefactions. The first traces of plants (Buthotepis antiquata—Fucoides) and of animals (Cyathophylum cæspitosum) are found in the lower Silurian, both marine products. The anthracite of the Devonian represents some plants which bear habitus of carboniferous, Sphenopteris latas. The Devonian is therefore represented as well by land as by marine organism, but the latter predominate.

Bituminous substances, as naphtha, petroleum and asphalt, which are without doubt of organic origin, occur in rocks of all ages, from the lower silurian to the tertiary, inclusive, and therefore the name, petroliferous era or period, could not be properly applied, as said periods embrace nearly the whole geological history of the earth. It is for different reasons called by some writers "coal period or carboniferous era," because nearly all the coal of the world is found in the strata of this period, while other periods show but very small portions of this valuable material. On infusoria see Ehrenberg, and on chemical composition of lignite and bituminous coal, see Reginault; on petroleum, see Reissman, De la Rue and Mueller.

PROF. DR. RUDOLPH MUELLER,
Tox. Engineer and Geologist.
MAPLE FARM, Greene county, Pa.,
June 15, 1865.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Having some time since heard that oil had been discovered on Dunkard creek, Greene county, Pa., and again that it was false, and unreliable; that it was only designed by some evil, cunning men, to induce hither the incautious and unwary; that money might be extorted from them by any means, &c., &c., I determined to see for myself, and accordingly started, and arrived here on the 8th inst. But on the way, before reaching here, very disparaging rumors greeted my ears, purporting said "oil discovery" to be a total failure, a mere phantasm, a thing of non-existence, and not worthy the notice of respectable men. But on arriving I found these rumors groundless and without foundation. Another impression was given, that the oil will flow, despite everything to the contrary. And now by your permission, I wish to say a few words to the public through your very estimable paper, in vindication of the aforesaid much derided subject, and endeavor to disabuse the public mind, for some extent, of the erroneous impressions entertained by and statements challenge "all whom it may concern, who have hitherto held views derogatory to the "Dunkard oil business," to come hither and prove, or falsify me, of convicted of error in the "premises," and be convinced of the now existing, and the vast probabilities in prospect.

First, then, on arriving here, instead of a "mushroom" company, as is always represented, notwithstanding the opposing influence of adverse circumstances we found the oil running, and the real, genuine operative spirit, timely and unabated, on the part of the men. But the business is not only in its incipiency as you will observe. By actual observation, bituminous matter, natural gas, and large quantities of excellent quality and easy of access, shall warranting a highly remunerative business for generations to come, is being obtained quite near the surface, in veins of various sizes from eight to sixteen feet in thickness, and again at greater depths. Now, as an original fact, the discovery that petroleum is the production of coal, we hold that the oil is found in proximity to the coal; and further, that it is found in close proximity to the principal veins or fissures distant from the coal, owing to philosophical reasons readily understood by geologists. This oil is quickly gathered, and therefore the price but, this oil being worth from $18 to $22 per barrel on the ground, exceeding the production of the thousand oil wells, the Lick Run, adjoining the celebrated Maple farm, which made a strike on the 14th inst., of an oil far superior to any other yet found on the premises, both in quantity, *gushing* to the amount of ten barrels per minute, for which sale was made at one dollar per gallon on delivery.

In connection with this, I will mention a very remarkable "strike," made on the 14th inst., on Whitley creek, some two miles distant from the Dunkard oil fields, which was a terrific outburst of oil, rising with such an irresistible power as to force upwards all opposition, feeding above the derrick, and would strike—but these wells being some six hundred feet in depth. A few days will give a reliable character to these highly encouraging strikes; but these wells being the exception generally, the Renauff being 710 feet, confirms the opinion prevalent among men of experience, that flowing wells will be found at a moderate depth. Not a single failure has occurred in this entire territory where the requisite depth has been reached, and operations are being energetically carried on to that end. The excitement is now intense, and further astounding developments are daily expected. Engineers and three hundred hands are in process of sinking upon this Dunkard creek territory.

It is not my desire to exaggerate, but to make a deliberate statement of facts, and to all who think the above exaggeration we say, come and see for yourselves and be convinced. For the encouragement of all who wish to engage in the oil business, and assist with energy and capital, in the rapid development of these vast resources, which will materially aid to the general interest, we point to the facts that others who have risked small investments of hundreds, have realized thousands at short notice, and are now abounding in hills, rugged declivities, gulches and ravines, individually healthy. The character of the population so promptly assembled is of the highest order, morally, socially and individually. I do not wish to flatter, or be partial to any; but men of sterling worth, energy of fixed ability and energy are devotedly engaged; for instance, Capt. Griffith, E. Wilkins, Col. Bailey, Mr. Wiley, and many others, with whom it has not yet been our pleasure to become acquainted. I close for the present, awaiting further *light* on the subject from *Pro Bonum* himself.

Very respectfully,

L. D. H.

The following letter was received at the office of the Standard Oil Company, from Dr. Tweddle, who is now in Greene county, this State, superintending the tubing of their wells:

STANDARD WELL, No. 3,
Whitely Creek, June 17, 1865.

"I arrived at Greensboro at 8 o'clock this morning, and found every one exceedingly down our strike, and congratulations at our success. I drove out to the well, which is on Noah Hartley's farm, and found that it had been tubed yesterday, and had just commenced pumping. All around the derrick and tank was crowded with farmers, many of whom had come from a long distance to see the animal. Horses were picketed all along the fences, and the scene was quite animated. Well, the pump had just have been coming and going, and the cry is still they come. At 10 A. M. we began pumping, and now, 4 P. M., have already got 240 barrels, which is increasing. We have had to stop several times from 10 to 15 minutes, one of the bosses of the engine heating, and when we do stop she flows more rapidly than she pumps, but gradually, slowly. I have no doubt, were she tubed properly, we should have a good flowing well, but I want to fill tanks and make you a shipment before altering.

"The oil was struck on Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M., the bit plunging down into a crevice, the water and gas came boiling out of the conductor, then the oil commenced throwing a solid stream 8½ inches in diameter and 40 or 50 feet above the top of the derrick, while large volumes of gas rolled off in clouds far away. It was with great difficulty the tools were withdrawn. The strike was quickly secured, and ceased only for an hour and a half. With the exception of a few barrels the oil ran into the creek, not having made any preparation for such a thing. Men, women and children from the neighborhood came with pots, pans, jugs and washtubs, and secured a few barrels. John Hall put down 3 barrels per steamboat. It is certainly the finest amber oil I have seen here or anywhere else. Six P. M.—we have now run 8 hours and have about 500 barrels in tank, still increasing."

The people of Clearfield county, who have been endeavoring to find oil within the borders of their county, are taking heart from the fact of oil having been found on the headwaters of Clearfield creek, in Cambria county. The company boring in the borough of Clearfield intend to increase their capital to $20,000, and procure engines at once to put down wells in more eligible localities.

A recent visit to Pit Hole creek prove to a correspondent that the United States well is producing eight hundred barrels per day, and the Moorehead well five hundred barrels per day.

A well was struck by lightning upon the Widow McClintock farm, on Monday night last. The well and 600 bbls of oil were burned. This is the first case of the kind on record.

Quite an excitement exists at Frederick, Mahoning county, Ohio, in consequence of oil having been discovered in that place. A company from New York have been at work there for a month past. On the 10th inst. they struck oil at the depth of one hundred and sixty feet, and indications are favorable for a good yield. The water and oil gushes out freely at present. The work of drilling has been suspended, and pumping will commence as soon as the necessary machinery can be got in readiness. The well is located but a few rods from the Mahoning river. The Blacklick Oil company of Pittsburgh have their engine on the ground, the hole sunk to the rock and tubed, and every preparation made to commence boring a well near the Blacklick Station, Pennsylvania branch railroad.

On the old Judge Wilson farm, near the Neshannock Church, in Wilmington township, Lawrence county, parties drilling for coal discovered oil at the depth of seventy feet. At another place in that vicinity, in search of coal, they found oil at the depth of a little over one hundred feet. No doubt there is oil throughout this whole section of country. The well at Puleski, in Lawrence county, is some 400 or 500 feet deep, with encouraging prospects of success.

The Cussewago and Conneaut Valley Oil Company have got up their derrick, have their engine on the ground, and intend at once to commence sinking a well on their territory at Randeltown, Crawford county.

From Port Huron, Michigan, we learn that the Funk oil well is down 329 feet. The last 220 feet consists of alternate strata of soapstone and shale. They are now at work in the fourth layer of shale. This substance emits a strong petroleum odor, and when placed in an iron retort produces petroleum. The Gratiot Company's well is also now progressing finely. It is down 210 feet. The geological formations are precisely the same as those found in the most productive oil regions in Pennsylvania.

FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian Tired of the French—The French Tired of Mexico—American Enterprise Encouraged.

The city of Mexico correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who seems to be the special champion of the unhappy Maximilian, says the French soldiers are tired of Mexico, and want back to *la belle* France. "All the French are looking forward with impatience to their return. Regiments, whose time is out, embark at Vera Cruz with shouts of joy, and the days and days that separate them from home. If the Mexican occupation is unpopular in France, it is not less so among the French officers here. All are disgusted with a war which isolates them from their world of gaiety and fête, and gives them few or no opportunities for military renown. Some of the best officers in the French army have been sacrificed in these petty guerrilla skirmishes in the mountains, death without the roar of the great battle field, and far from where their exit might have been attended with eclat and glory.

"On the other hand, Maximilian," says this correspondent, "in the opinion of all who know him, will be only too glad to get rid of the French, and with them the tiresome surveillance, or rather domination of the French Emperor. True, they have been the means of placing him in power and sustaining him there; but he is fast reaching the point among these volcanic, irruptive people where he can maintain himself without the support of the French bayonets and Belgians and the large Mexican force at his disposal. The intelligence, forbearance and moderation of the Emperor Maximilian entitle him the most popular ruler that Mexico has ever had.

These railroads are being built in the capital. An energetic Californian has recently made a contract with Maximilian to cover the palace with asphaltum roofing. The workmen in charge of the work have arrived at Vera Cruz, and from Orizaba and Guanajuato, a distance of forty leagues. Another American has brought a large number of mules from Texas for stock—cattle and sheep—with which to improve the Mexican breed. Another has introduced into the country a new cotton gin, which is said to be used in gathering the grain crop of the country. Others have the exclusive right to prospect for petroleum in the country, and companies and individuals have been discovered. American daguerreian and photographic artists are established in the principal towns. Canals, railroads, telegraphs, Mexico all the railroad cars, and the locomotives are of American manufacture. An American from California, owns all the steamers lately in special contract with the Government. A hotel on the New York plan is being established, and Mr. Wheeler & Wilson, of the sewing machine have their agencies for the sale of sewing machines. Other American improvements are under way, and the general energy of the people seem to defy competition. All they ask is a fair field, and that the Emperor is determined to give them. Even Yankee peddlers have been allowed to open establishments for the sale of notions and for the hawking of clocks.

The same special says that the stories about Mr. Slidell's harsh treatment and filthy habits are false. He was treated as a gentleman, kept like any other distinguished prisoner and his health is as good as usual.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.

Gen. Sheridan is busy organizing the Texas expedition. Gen. Mower, Sheridan's chief of staff, is moving into Texas with a large force, via Red River and Shreveport. Gen. Granger and Gen. Reynolds will move from Galveston. New Orleans this morning for the Texas expedition. The steamship Crescent, Gen. Weitzel sailed in the steamship Crescent, Gen. Weitzel sailed in the steamship Crescent, Gen. Weitzel sailed in the

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1865.

Crop Prospects.

There is scarcely an exception to the favorable crop reports that reach us from all quarters. The recent rains, in some districts, have been too abundant, but as a general thing they have been a great and timely blessing. The fruit crop, though less abundant than last year, will be fair, while of the great staples the yield will be at least an average one.

Blood-Hounds in War.

It has been stated, we know not on what authority, that it was proposed to employ blood-hounds, in the frontier war with the Indians, to track the savages to their lurking places. We hope not. These animals have already some historic connection with American civilization. It is not much to the respectability of the brutes, however, nor greatly to the credit of the civilization, that such ferocious creatures should be employed to hunt and tear to pieces the poor fugitive slave, and the unfortunate Union soldier escaping from the Southern prisons. And now that these occupations are gone, the sending of the blood-hounds on the track of the Indians would not be a very respectable measure for the people of a great nation. We cannot believe the thing is seriously thought of. OSCEOLA and BILLY BOWLEGS were more honorably fought in the everglades of Florida. Hunting men with blood hounds should be allowed to "godead," with the other "peculiar institution," with which it has been heretofore associated.

A Disclosure.

The evidence going to establish that the New York *News* has been the recipient of large sums, contributed for its support by the leaders of the rebellion, is not so important in itself, as affording ground for presumption that large sums of money were received from the same source to pay for support of the rebellion in the North. At different stages of the war, there was manifested a vitality of sympathy with the rebellion that could be accounted for only on extraordinary grounds, to which the fact that the *News*, at one time, received twenty thousand dollars, furnishes a clue. Probably it will never be known how much was spent by DAVIS & Co. to gain support in the North; how much the New York riot cost the treasury; how much was paid to resist the draft at different times and in various places; how much to control the action of the Democratic party and papers; how much to support treasonable secret societies; how much for many things set on foot to divide the North, so that the south might succeed and the Government be overthrown. Vast sums were, no doubt, spent in this way, and we do not question that a knowledge of these purposes and instrumentalities, induced Englishmen, who believed in their power, to steadily confide in the success of the South. There is a deep mystery, not only as to the sums spent, but where the money was procured. We know that Canada was the permitted stand-point for putting schemes in motion. How deep in those schemes British influence extended, will probably never be known; but we may safely assume that their miscarriage was chiefly a British discomfiture.

Davis and Lee.

It is understood that the Government has fully determined to put both these rebel leaders on trial for treason. It is not doubted that they will be found guilty of the crime, the penalty whereof is death. But will they be executed? The question is in every man's mind, but there is less uniformity as to the answer. According to our present information, we do not hesitate to say, that the purpose of hanging them is a good deal less matured than that of trial and conviction. Indeed, we think we may safely say, that the real current of intent does not, at present, set strongly in that direction,—we will not say it runs in the contrary direction.

President JOHNSON has never asserted that he was in favor of hanging DAVIS. "Treason must be made odious and traitors punished," is the plank in his platform. It involves the hanging of DAVIS, or not, according to circumstances. Punishment does not necessarily mean hanging. It may mean banishment, or taking away the rights of citizenship, or imprisonment, or something else. The vital idea and purpose will be the vindication of the law of the land relative to treason. That may be done, perhaps, short of exacting the extreme penalty,—either by arresting it with an absolute pardon, or by commuting it by substituting punishment less rigorous. Less we cannot do, and sacrifice not justice. More may not be demanded. It is a question wherein state reasons enter to make it one of policy, not however to the sacrificing of justice, but the blending of expediency with the divine principle. The law once vindicated, through trial and conviction, the question of the degree of punishment will rest on independent grounds which we understand to be the present aspect of the case.

Hard to Give It Up.

The British sympathizers with the rebellion hold on to it more obstinately than the rebels themselves do. They set their minds so confidently on its success, and had so many air castles built on that hypothesis, that it is like pulling teeth to them, to give it up. What! the expected cotton facilities, and the Southern market, and the free trade, all gone! And, this big, boorish giant of a Jonathan throwing his clumsy arms around everything! And no more contraband commerce? And the Confederate loan not to be worth a stiver? It is not surprising that they hold on to the pleasant illusion as long as they can, rather than sink down at once on the hard ground of facts.

It is amusing, to us on this side of the water, to see how the British sympathizers reluctantly give way before the successive waves of war news, as they reach the shores of oblivion. The thunders of war in Virginia, echoed in England. The tramp of Sherman's columns in the cotton States, reverberated in the streets of Birmingham. The sympathizers, like the rebels, had their retreats and their rallyings, as our brave troops advanced. Their fancy found escape easier than the rebels found it in fact. They followed the rebellion to the interior of the Confederacy, but our armies got them before the armies of the rebels did. They delighted to picture LEE unassailable and unconquerable among the mountains of Tennessee; but our armies intercepted his flight thitherward. When last heard from, the sympathizers were rallying their hopes in TEXAS, only to be scattered by the surrender of KIRBY SMITH and the occupation of Brownsville. Where they shall get the next pitching place for their hopes of the rebellion, it is difficult to conjecture.

The truly British sympathy, thus harrassed and disappointed by the truly American spirit, affords another illustration of the anatorial adage, "The course of true love never did run smoothe."

"Strategy" of the Reactionists.

From information known to the public, it appears that the Government is feeding more than a hundred and fifty thousand negroes in Virginia, besides large numbers of white people. The land, in the meantime, is lying waste for the lack of cultivation. In Georgia, it is stated that the War Department is feeding two hundred thousand persons, and counselled in some way with any branch of our service. We have no means of verifying these statements, and hope they may be exaggerations, though we have not yet seen their accuracy questioned. We are, it is certain, supporting, everywhere in the South, individuals and whole communities, white and black, unemployed and probably idle, and certainly destitute. We presume it is not contemplated by anybody that this condition of affairs is to be approved, anything like permanency in the South, though from the liberal provision constantly making to continue it, it seems that no immediate change is looked for. Whatever may be the truth in regard to the mendicant condition of a part of the people in the South, the practical methods of alleviating their wants, reveals a very loose and irregular "system" of philanthropy, from which the country has already suffered a great deal in more ways than one, and is destined to suffer still more, in a manner not generally apprehended, if the present practices continue. There is a strong leaven in Southern society, bitterly hostile to emancipation, no matter what form it takes. They tell the colored population that the Government is bound to support them, and, sure enough, the "government" kindly shoulders the burden without inquiry or remonstrance, greatly to the detriment of the cause of human liberty, and without conferring any substantial advantage on the blacks or whites. It is observed that the frequent stories, with whatever of truth there may be in them, of the enormities committed by the negroes, and the sufferings they undergo, have their origin in disloyal sources. The object is to show that the negro, unless he is in bonds, is a fierce ungoverned and ungovernable, shiftless, reckless, helpless creature, that cannot exist without the compassionate and governing care of a "master." And with a very significant illustration of the fitness of things, we notice that some of the Democratic journals are indulging in homilies on the absolute necessity of a general system of labor adapted to the South, which, stripped of its disguise, means nothing more than a new form of slavery.

Home in Warm Weather.

Leaving home in summer has been so much talked of as a luxury that many have come to regard it as a necessity. To do it is indicative of good taste, quality, wealth. The country is spoken of in most respectful and endearing terms, as the hot weather approaches. Books of poetry are consulted, and the rural imagery appears absolutely fascinating as the eye runs over the familiar phrases. The grassy lawn, the woodland hill, the golden grain-fields, the purling brooks, the sweet song of birds, the moonshine on the waters. O, it is delightful! "Pa, we must go to the country." "Yes, my dear, we ought; ANDALUSIA is delicate, and the city is so close." "Very well," responds the affectionate father and husband, "I think I can get my business ready by the 25th of June."

June 25th finds Mr. SMITH registering his name, with that of wife and daughter, in the office-book of "Hollybank Springs." The well-dressed, dignified gentleman inside the office counter, after thoughtfully considering a number of figures on little cards, says affably, "No. 73, with a chamber adjoining; BARNEY, show the gentleman to 73." Up a pair of stairs, a turn to the right, a long hall, another pair of stairs narrower than the first, a short hall, a turn into a long one with two ascending steps about the middle of it, is the journey to the snug quarters known as "73." BARNEY returns and escorts the ladies to the same destination.

It is not worth while to recount their further experiences. They soon get tired of having nothing to do, and of being among strangers, and are not at all satisfied with their lodgings, which they are all the time contrasting, with their large airy apartments at home. Things are so uncomfortable to them, that they have forgotten to look for the poetic beauties of the country, and have seen nothing to call them up to their remembrances. Mrs. SMITH longs for her cool parlors and sleeping room, Mr. SMITH wishes he was back in his little ten by twelve office in the corner of the foundry or of the coal-yard, and ANDALUSIA is really pining for those summer evening calls, and chats on the porch which were suspended when she went with Pa and Ma to the country.

Our sober opinion is, that if the popular sentiment, "There's no place like home," is ever an indisputable fact, it is when the "dog-star reigns," with the thermometer in the nineties. In the city, there is usually a shaded side to the street. At home, there is freedom, retirement, your own rules, your own appropriation of time, your chosen company, your old coat and your loose slippers. If we were going to a place of public resort, a crowded watering place, we should choose the time when the place was not resorted to by the public in crowds. If we were going to travel for pleasure or the renovation of health, it would be in the heat and dust and suffocation of mid summer, but in the mild, bracing, cheery days of early autumn. For health, comfort, luxury, coolness to the temper, vigor to the virtues, we give our vote in favor of home in the hot weather.

The Methodist Church on Reconstruction.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, held a session in in the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, last week. The session of Friday last, was mainly concerning the question of Church reconstruction in the South. For a good many years the Methodist Church has been divided in its organization and government on the subject of slavery. The impression has generally prevailed that during the war this Church has been in a disorganized condition in the South. But from statements made at this conference, it appears that a different state of affairs prevails, and has prevailed in the Methodist Episcopal Church at the South, than is generally understood in the North. The Southern Methodists are represented as having preserved intact both their Episcopal and district jurisdiction. No propositions of reconciliation from either of the jurisdictions has been made to the Methodist Church of the North. A number of the Southern Bishops still exhibit an unrelenting bitterness towards the North. There have, however, propositions been made from a part of the Southern Church, composed mainly of the laity, the Bishops, &c., who are anti-slavery, though Secessionists, to come under the jurisdiction of the Church North. From the Erie *Dispatch* we learn the action taken on the proposition:

"The main question on Friday, was whether to admit the secessionary portion of their Southern brethren as an incohate body, and thus extend over them the jurisdiction of the episcopacy as it now exists in the loyal states, or whether to first reorganize the Southern church by itself but on a loyal basis, and then make a union between the churches both North and South. These were the main points at issue, and they were quite fully discussed. An important mass of evidence in regard to the condition of the church at the South was laid before the conference. Bishop Ames has just returned from a tour of Bishop Read and other paces on the Atlantic coast, and Bishop Clark has lately made an extensive tour through some of the Southern borders on the Mississippi river. Prominent military and civil officials furnished a great amount of intelligence. The matter was discussed in all its bearings, and was found to be a very difficult and perplexing one. At last, however, a different plan of action was decided upon, and unanimously concurred in as being the only practicable course to be pursued. A series of resolutions were drawn up and adopted, which will form the basis of future action in dealing with the Southern members of the Methodist denomination.

These resolutions declare that the Methodist church will support President Andrew Johnson so long as it maintains honorable peace with foreign nations, secures domestic tranquility and human safety, and acts in general with equity, and renders justice to all. Those members of the Southern M. E. church who apply to be received under the jurisdiction of the loyal portion of the church, on the ground of undoubted loyalty and anti-slavery principles and action, will be welcomed, and every proper effort made to have the Southern church members so apply. Care and judgment will be used in the transfer, together with Christian charity, and the rights of the nation also kept in view. To this line of action the Bishops have agreed, and so the Southern church members will come back to the fold as loyal citizens, anti-slavery men, and Christian brethren, so last will they be welcomed with open arms."

The *Dispatch* says the Conference finally adjourned Friday, having been conducted with the utmost good feeling throughout, and the results are destined to have a momentous bearing on both the welfare of church and the interests of the country at large.

Deplorable Condition of Missouri.

Brigadier General Sanborn, commanding the District of Southwest Missouri, reports that the destitution of that part of the Department of Missouri examined beyond belief. The men have been absent for years, and, the servants having left, the inhabitants have been reduced to the verge of starvation. Many of them are now living on greens, slippery elm bark, and roots. The elm trees have been stripped of their coats clear up to their branches. But the men are now returning home; that is, the very few that are left, say from six to ten out of a hundred that went into the rebel army; and, in course of a month, they will be able to procure enough from the Government corps to subsist them.

A correspondent says: "Some bloody scenes have recently been enacted in the interior of Missouri, the particulars of which have been suppressed from the interior local papers for several reasons. It is represented by a distinguished State official, whose position entitles him to know, that several returned rebels have lately been killed on that side in North Missouri, and that many Union men have in turn been killed by returned rebels. It has been known that large orders for powder and ball have been received from interior Union men lately, and the best Hazard articles have been put to is now apparent. There are some counties where it has been publicly resolved in mass meeting that a committee of Safety should be appointed to warn all returning rebels, with or without parolex, to quit the State immediately. The committee have already visited and warned this now, and are staying out of such counties as Macon, Warren, Linn, Caldwell, etc."

TRADE PROSPECTS.—The New York *Economist* remarks that merchants were never more cautious or conservative in their views; the violent fluctuations of the last four years having taught them many lessons of management of which they were ignorant before. They hold their surplus funds, to a large extent, in government securities; and the handsome interest accruing upon the investment prevents them from being in haste to launch into business ventures of doubtful promise. The prevailing disposition is to wait until legitimate business openings are presented for the employment of their means, and then to extend their operations upon a sound and remunerative basis. This disposition to form business on a similar basis is eminently adapted to the commercial and political situation, and affords ground for expecting that we shall have no speculative excitement arising out of the re-opening of Southern trade. Upon the whole, moderate expectations, caution and the anticipation of irregularities in the markets appear to be the views with which merchants should meet the immediate future; and it is gratifying to observe that these are the sentiments at present most prominent in the mercantile mind.

SALARATUS BY THE ACRE.—Fitz Hugh Ludlow, in his overland trip to California, found between Utah and the Humboldt mountains a large desert composed, as he says, of "sand of snowy alkali." He describes it as one of the most dismal and forbidding spots that was ever traversed by the foot of man; but, in view of the extension through it of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, he suggests an interesting possibility as to its future use. He says: "In its crude state, the alkaline earth of the desert is sufficiently pure to make violent effervescence with acids. No elaborate process is required to turn it into commercial soda and potash. Coal, most fortunately, has been found in Utah. Silex exists abundantly in all the desert uplifts. Why should not the greatest glass-works in the world be reared upon the truest section of the Pacific road? and why should not the entire market of the Pacific coast be supplied with refined alkalies from the same tract?"

SOUTHERN DEBTORS.—This class of our fellow citizens are making a handsome advance towards the resumption of trade with their creditors in New York city. Quite a number of instances have recently come to the knowledge of your correspondent, of Southern merchants, who, having come to New York, to resume their former business relations, have honorably paid off all old claims against them. Others, less favorably circumstanced, have made positive assurances of an honorable and equitable settlement. This voluntary promptitude in recognizing and preparing to discharge their old obligations is highly commendatory.

General Intelligence

The port of Quebec was never so crowded with shipping since 1834; the average tonnage of the vessels is six hundred and fifty tons, against five hundred and forty in that year. The total arrivals up to June 8th were 89 vessels and 57,416 tons. It is probable that there will be only a small fleet in the fall.

Last Thursday, a week, the New Castle accommodation train near Sharon, accidentally ran through a drove of cattle on the road. The train was stopped; but, on examination it was announced "all right," and the train proceeded to Sharon. At that place it was discovered that a yearling calf was up on the cow-catcher under the light—it was taken from its dangerous position, and remained at Sharon on a visit—at last accounts it was doing well.

A Lynchburg, Va., letter says: "Lynchburg has at this moment in its warehouses more tobacco than is in any other city in the Union. There are various estimates of the amount. After inquiry of some of the principal merchants, I am satisfied that there are not less than five thousand hogsheads here, or upwards of three millions of pounds. It is principally in leaf, and although some of it will necessarily be damaged by storage, there are some of the choicest brands still here in good order. The estimated value of this tobacco is a full million of dollars.

While the great elephant Hannibal was passing through Maryland, an ancient colored lady, who had never seen an elephant, met him on the road, and throwing up her hands in admiration, exclaimed, "Bress de Lord, what things they do get up for dis war!" The old lady took him for a new Yankee invention.

A gentleman, while walking the street at Des Moines, Iowa, during a thunder storm, the other evening, had one of his eyes completely destroyed by lightning, without any other injury.

A son of Dr. Breckinridge having returned from the rebel army, the old man asked him, in his quaint way, "My son, have you found out what you've been fighting for?" "Yes, father," the returned prodigal replied, "we've been trying to get the nigger into Kansas."

The St. Joseph *Herald*, speaking of the effects of the June rise in the Missouri River, at that place, says there are literally rivers of waters flowing in every direction, and sweeping everything before its mighty torrent.

During the month of May, there were taken under the homestead law, at the St. Peter's land office, Minn., 1,803 acres besides 2,879 acres sold for cash; at the Winnebago land office, 22,666 acres; at the Minneapolis office, 29,878 acres; at Iona, Mich., 5,037; at Brownsville, Nebraska, 5,502 acres.

Letters of administration on the estate of the late President Lincoln have been issued by the Probate Court of Sangamon county, Illinois, to Hon. David Davis, of Bloomington, Judge of the United States Circuit Court. Hon. John T. Stuart is surety upon the bond. The estimated value of the estate is $75,000.

A burglar entered the house of General John A. Mcclernand, in Springfield, Illinois, and stole the General's and Mrs. M'C.'s watches, and Mrs. M'C.'s diamond necklace and ring. While Mrs. M'C. was out next morning, the house was again entered, in daylight, and the watch of the General's son stolen from a bureau.

A young man named Lewis has been arrested in St. Louis, charged with swindling the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company of something over $80,000.

A. Dr. Chapman, of London, has made a new discovery in the treatment of paralysis and apoplexy. The treatment is briefly described as the application of heat to one part of the spine and of cold to another part. The *Medical Times and Gazette* narrates several cases where parties afflicted had been given over by their medical attendants, and who had been restored to perfect health by the treatment of Dr Chapman.

From all the States and from Canada we learn that the growing crops never gave a greater promise. The wheat and hay crops, in particular, are represented to be greatly beyond the common average.

A new mode of raising money at a festival has been devised in St. Louis. A vote is being taken on the question, "Who is the most popular clergyman of that city?" with a dollar qualification in a vote; the successful candidate to be presented with a gold headed cane.

Miss Clara Barton, of Washington, who would appear to be a member of the Masonic fraternity, and who presents the highest credentials from that body, has issued a circular which would seem to imply that she is at the head of a bureau of information, and has commenced making a list of all missing men from every State belonging to our army, requesting survivors who may chance to know anything of the fate of those named on the list, to communicate the same to her. It seems to be an excellent idea, and has the cordial concurrence of the Executive of the State.

Personal.

Mrs. General Gaines has gone down the Mississippi River, with a retinue of lawyers, to gain possession of the immense estate left by her father.

The *Weekly Review* says that "the painter Rothmann, of Dusseldorf, has made a will, in which he bequeathed four hundred dollars to four friends, to be spent in supper with, and one hundred dollars to his colleagues, to drink a 'memorial punch' for him."

Mr. N. P. Willis writes to the *Home Journal* an elaborate account of a glimpse which he caught of General Sherman while passing his steamer on the Hudson. He says: "An expression of general handsome features and *snowy beard and hair*," it seems highly probable that he made a sad mistake, and wasted his enthusiastic admiration upon some venerable staff officer.

It is now asserted on competent authority that General Butler was removed purely for military reasons, and that the time had come when the Administration must choose which should go—Butler or Grant. In view of these facts, it is said the latter will go to Lowell and Butler will do, when he visits Washington, this week, accept an "important command" or resign.

Mrs. Lincoln's difference with the Springfield Monument Association has not been arranged. A meeting of the association was held on the 14th, to hear the report of Governor Oglesby and Hon. O. M. Hatch, who has been deputed to confer with Mrs. Lincoln on the subject of her late demand, that the monument should be built at Oak Ridge, and that herself and children should have the right of sepulture in the lot upon which it is to be erected. They reported having communicated with Mrs. Lincoln only by letter, not having been accorded a personal interview, and that the lady was willing to recede from the proposition heretofore submitted by her, under enclosure of Dr. Henry. After considerable discussion, a resolution to that effect were drawn up, which are to be submitted to Mrs. Lincoln, and which provide that her wish, so far as sepulture for herself and family is concerned, is acceded to, and also that the monument shall be erected at Oak Ridge. The title of the property is, however, to remain in the association, as formed under the general laws of the State. The resolutions were adopted by eight yeas to seven nays. This proposition, it is earnestly hoped, will be accepted by Mrs. Lincoln, and thus the vexed question of the location of the monument be definitely settled.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.—In the U. S. Court, at Springfield, Ill., in the case of Campbell *vs* Southern, it was held that all contracts made by residents of the loyal States with persons residing in States declared to be in insurrection during the late rebellion were null and void, and that the Court would not enforce them. This is the first judicial application of the law and its principles in reference to contracts between belligerents that has been rendered in this State. In the famous Alexander case, it was decided and admitted that the claimant was not within the rebel domain at the time the Court directed a decree to be issued in his favor, with the allowance of salvage to the captors to the value of one-eighth of the proceeds, and that a similar decree should be issued in all similar cases, after due consideration of the facts.

A DOG RECOGNIZING A PORTRAIT OF ITS MISTRESS.—A young Parisian artist lately painted a portrait of a duchess, with which her friends were not satisfied, declaring that it was totally unlike. The painter proposed that the question of resemblance should be left to a little dog belonging to the duchess, which was agreed to. Accordingly, the picture was sent to the hotel of the lady the next day, and a large party assembled to witness the test. The dog was called in, and no sooner did he see the portrait than he licked it all over, and showed every demonstration of joy. The triumph of the painter was complete, and all present insisted that the picture had been retouched during the night, which was actually so, the artist having rubbed it over with a thin coating of lard.

WHAT THEY HAVE GOT IN VIRGINIA.—The Petersburg (Va.) *News*, of a late date, in taking a glance at the situation in Virginia, makes the following suggestive statement:—In this whole commenwalth there is not, as far as we know, a glass factory, a button factory, a paper mill, a broom factory, a manufactory of wooden ware, a brass foundry, a porcelain factory, a chair factory, a carpet mill, a pin machine, an agricultural implement factory, a manufactory for cutlery, a type foundry, a factory wherein a single article of printer's needs is made, a brewery, a calico print factory, a lock factory, a line factory, a cotton factory, above capacity for the commonest work.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.—The foreign trade of New York, during the past week, shows a currency balance (with gold at 142½) in favor of the port of $1,259,791 on imports (in specie value) to the amount of $2,670,436; exports of domestic produce (currency value) of $2,105,979, and of specie $2,079,203. The Customs receipts of the port, last week, reached $1,068,257, and thus far this week has averaged $305,661 a day, or equal to a weekly aggregate of $1,855,-962. The Customs Revenue at the port's date for the fiscal year now drawing to a close, reaches $76,220,854, against payments of $33,741,-441 on account of the coin interest on the public indebtedness, through the U. S. Sub Treasury, in this city, during the same period of over eleven months.

UNION TICKET IN GREENE COUNTY.—The following ticket was put in nomination by the Union men of Greene County, in a Convention held on Monday of last week: Assembly—Silas M. Bailey; Treasurer—James L. Donley; Commissioner—Archibald T. Rordyce; Auditor—John Gwyn; Poor House Director—Jacob Rhinehart. L. H. Bell, Thos. Hill, Esq., and Ralph Drake, Esq., were appointed Judicial Conferees, with instructions to support R. W. Downey, Esq., as the Union candidate for President Judge.

UP THE MONONGAHELA.

The Coal Fields of Fayette County—Rare Chances for Men of Capital.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Knowing the warm interest taken in the development of every Pennsylvania interest, by your valuable and enterprising paper, I take the liberty of calling the attention of capitalists and others, through your columns, to a region of country entirely overlooked in the general rush for the Redstone and Dunkard Oil regions. This village, Fredericktown,) eight miles above Brownsville, on the Monongahela, is a good grain growing and grazing country, which may perhaps account partly for its being so completely overlooked. There is a spring at the edge of a stream that runs through a ravine on one side of the town and within a few yards of the river, from which oil flows at intervals, and has done so for years. I have seen the spring and the oil; the specimen shown me was dipped up with a spoon, and can be seen by any one who will take the trouble to "drop in."

But coal is the great and certain interest of this region, and to that I would especially call the attention of the enterprising men of Pittsburgh. The Litzinger farm was sold this spring for $40,000, but the coal was the object sought. Amongst the finest investments open in Western Pennsylvania is a coal mine already opened, with a railway over one hundred yards into a splendid coal-field of one hundred acres, the mine having some three or four years ago been exhausted at that distance, is propped, walled and ventilated in a superior manner. The abutment, or loading place, could be easily prepared, and the track to the landing is graded and in good order. Very little outside and expense would put the whole in good working order. If desired, a cable could be erected in place of the railway. The town is dead, business at a standstill, more for the want of enterprise than capital. It is melancholy that such certain paying sites should lie idle, when such immense amounts of capital from Pennsylvania are seeking investment in Western Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, where the prospect, or at the best very distant ones, of ever being remunerative.

I sincerely hope this little notice may be the means of inducing some gentleman of capital (and judgment) to stop one day on their way to or from Dunkard to verify the words of

VIATOR.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL AND YOUTHFUL COLOR. BALDNESS PREVENTED.

London		Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.
London	No. Dye.	Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.
London		Hair Color Restorer.

It does not require any washing or preparation before or after its use. It creates a perfect state of the scalp by acting as a stimulant and tonic to the organ necessary to supply coloring matter to the hair, and completely restores the original color, gloss and strength. It is entirely different from all other Hair Preparations, and is the ONLY KNOWN REMEDY IN OR COLOR AND PERFECT HAIR DRESSER COMBINED.

Price, 75 cents per bottle, or $1.00 the half dozen. Sold by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by SETH S. BRYAN & CO., Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. Jn20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAWYER'S PURE AMBROSIAL VEGETABLE COMPOUND FOR SHAVING AND TOILET USE.—The manufacturer of this most excellent Soap offer it to the public solely on its merits, as acknowledged by thousands of persons who have used it, and to no one well attest its

SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND ADVANTAGES

over other compounds made in foreign countries, and in other localities, and put upon the market as the genuine article of Sawyer's. Those using this soap will be with gratification to the certificate appended herewith, which shows what gentlemen of taste and judgment think of this valuable article for shaving purposes.

"The subscribers have for a long period of time used 'Sawyer's Barber's Soap,' and cheerfully bear testimony to its excellent qualities, and consider it the most pleasant article of the kind we have ever used, either for shaving or toilet purposes.

Hon. W. F. JOHNSTON, Gen. GEORGE W. CASS,
" J. K. MOORHEAD, JACOB H. WALTER,
" WM. WILKINS, GEORGE GOHEN,
" JAS. M. COOPER, JAS. PATTON, Jr.,
JOHN H. BAKER, W. M. HERRON,
JOHN T. LOGAN, R. H. KEID,
JAS. LIPPINCOTT, W. H. SHEWER,
JOHN McCARGO, DAVID TIDBALL, M. D.,
col. WM. PHILLIPS, of New Castle, Pa.,
JAS. M. KUHN, SAMUEL FINLEY,
JOSEPH FRENCH, of West Newton, Pa.,
A. G. HOLMES, WILLIAM McKINLEY
Col. E. E. PRATT, of New Castle, Pa.

Manufactured and for sale by

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

Jn20 No. 47 WOOD STREET.

CHEESE.

CHEESE.

Direct from manufacturers, at low rates, to dealers, by

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant,
No. 239 Liberty street.

Jn20-lt

SOLE AGENCY FOR

FELL'S WRITING FLUID,
FELL'S COPYING INK,
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
Stationers and Blank Book Makers,
Also, sole agents for
FELL'S WRITING FLUID,
FELL'S COPYING INK.
39 Fifth street.

FELL'S WRITING FLUID,

FELL'S COPYING INK.
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
No. 39 Fifth street, sole agents. Jn20.

FOR SALE.

A good quiet beast for family use. Well recommended for saddle or harness. Can be seen SATURDAY, JUNE 24, at the LIVERY STABLE, next door to the Post Office, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., and from 2 till 5 at GASTER'S Tavern, East Liberty.

Jn20-2t.

FOR SALE.

A good Flatboat, loaded with

ELEVEN HUNDRED BUSHELS OF COAL,

Will be sold low, if taken soon. Inquire at No. 1 Duquesne way, near St. Clair Street Bridge. Jn19-3

BAILEY, FARRAL & CO.,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS,
129 Fourth street, near Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All work warranted. Jn19-1

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

No. 341 CORNER LIBERTY AND Wayne STS.,
Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Hive Syrup and John Swayne's Sweet Cordial Syrup. Carbonate Ammonia. Extract Calabria Liquorice. Extract Logwood. dec6

PINE TAR.

PURE PINE TAR,

In large and small barrels, for sale by

BAKER, SMITH & CO.,
my26-1m 297 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

LOTS IN ROSS TOWNSHIP.—The subscriber offers for sale THIRTEEN LOTS, varying in size from 1 to 30 acres and fronting on the Allegheny river, in Ross township, suitable for country seats, within four miles of Pittsburgh, and accessible to the Allegheny and New Brighton cars, also at the P. F. W. & C. R. R., via Jack's Run Station. The land is elevated, has a southern exposure, and abounds in never-failing springs, and affords a commanding view. The soil is excellent, and is admirably adapted to fruit trees and grapes. These lots will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, June 28th, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when full particulars will be given. Terms cash. Allegheny city, at 9 A. M., and 12 M.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash; balance in three equal annual payments.

Full further information inquire of T. M. BAYNE, No. 81 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, or of the subscriber on the premises. ANDREW BAYNE.

T. A. M'CLELAND, Salesman. jn19-tjel

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Board of Chartier township, until JULY 1ST, for the erection of

FRAME SCHOOL HOUSE.

Plan and Specifications can be had by applying to S. A. DUFF,
jn14-10t Chartiers, Penna.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the SHARPSBURG AND LAWRENCEVILLE BRIDGE CO., until the 15th day of June, for repairing the piers belonging to said company at Sharpsburg. For particulars see the undersigned at the office of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Sharpsburg, or at 22 Water street, Pittsburgh.

may 24-20t JAMES C. LEWIS, President.

SUPERIOR SODA ASH AND POTASH.

Superior Soda Ash and Potash.
Superior Soda Ash and Potash.
Superior Soda Ash and Potash.
Superior Soda Ash and Potash.

The proper time being the season for making soap, it is of some importance to know where to procure a strictly reliable article of materials for making it. Such an article can be had at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

The best place in the city to get pure medicinal Liquors and fine preparations for the toilet. jn19

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

The Flouring Mill known as Sippo Mills, in town of Massillon, Stark county, O., property of the late Frederick T. Hershey, deceased, together with the large and water privilege thereto belonging, on the premises, will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 5th, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M. Appraised at $18,000.

TERMS—One-third down, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years. Deferred payments with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises.

T. S. KELLY, Administrator.
Massillon, June 12, 1865. jn16-td

NAVY COAL BARGES AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, NEXT 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Coal Works of N. J. BIGLEY, Esq., mouth of Beck's Run, on the Monongahela river, a lot of

GOOD COAL BARGES.

Also, on same day, at 3 P. M., at Saw Mill Run, a lot of good Coal Barges.

By order R. S. STEMBEL, Commander U. S. N.
Terms cash U. S. Currency.
jn19 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST—40 DRY HIDES.

About the 1st of June, 40 dry hides, marked "D No. 4," unloaded by steamer Camelia, were removed from the Monongahela Wharf, supposed to have been taken by mistake. Information is solicited regarding them by WM. DEAN,
jn17-3t No. 37 Fifth street.

PITTSBURGH, June 15, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between

DR. COTE AND DR. JAS. A. HERRON

Has this day been dissolved. M. COTE.
jn17-3t

IRON CITY PARK.

THE NEW FAIR GROUNDS.—This Park, the largest, most beautiful and most easily accessible of the Nine Grounds, is offered to Societies, Lodges, Clubs, etc., who wish to hold Picnics, on easy terms. Brass and Cornet Bands also secured. Information as to terms, etc., can be obtained at Mr. AUGUSTUS HOEVELER'S, Virgin alley, below Wood street, or on the premises.

PETER ZIMMERMAN & CO.
jn17-1m

THE PITTSBURGH CUTLERY COMPANY—Manufactors of

PEN AND POCKET CUTLERY,

ROCHESTER, BEAVER COUNTY, PENNA.,

Respectfully informs the Hardware Trade in Pittsburgh and throughout the United States that we are exclusively engaged in the manufacture of Pen and Pocket Cutlery. We FORGE ALL OUR BLADES with extra care, from the best refined cast steel, manufactured by Hussey, Wells & Co., Pittsburgh, and both as respects quality and price, are in a position to compete with any similar goods in the market, whether of American or British production.

SAMUEL MASON,
GEORGE MARSHALL,
GEORGE JEPSON.

PITTSBURGH, June 13th, 1865. jn16-2w

THE MONONGAHELA SAVING BANK, having closed up its entire business, will be prepared to pay the Stockholders the amount of their stock in full, on THURSDAY, June 22d, 1865, at their Banking House, No. 69 Grant street, as it is desirable to have the business all settled and closed up on that day. WM. PHILLIPS,
Jn16-tW President.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Orphans Court of Allegheny County, on SATURDAY MORNING, July 8th, 1865, to be discharged from further acting as administratrix of THOMAS McKEE, deceased, she having filed her final account.

SARAH McKEE,
Administratrix of
jn19-Thaw3w THOMAS McKEE, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE OF STOCK.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company," passed March 29th, 1849, and the supplement thereto, passed April 9th, 1852, and March 29th, 1860, the entire stock of said Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company was pledged and hypothecated for the payment of certain certificates of loan issued by authority of said acts of Assembly, which certificates will fall due on the first day of May last, and yet remain unpaid.

Now this is to notify all persons that the entire stock of the said Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company, except such as may be relieved by payment of the principal and interest due thereon on the first day of July next, will be exposed to sale by public outcry at the house of Frederick Gorrow, in Bakerstown, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on

SATURDAY, 8TH DAY OF JULY NEXT,

at eleven o'clock, A. M., of said day. The stock will be offered in lots to suit bidders, and purchasers will be entitled to receive certificates of stock for the same rights and franchises as were vested in the holders of the certificates originally issued by said Company.

Any stockholder may relieve his stock from sale by paying to James Bredin, Treasurer, before the sale of stock, one hundred and thirty cents on each share of stock owned. The capital stock of the company is 3,300 shares, which, at the sale, will be subject to assume all the liabilities of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
President of the Allegheny & Butler Plank Road Co.
Butler, Pa., June 9, 1865. jn16-td

GREAT BARGAINS.

Wishing to close out my

STOCK OF GOODS,

I offer them AT AND BELOW COST.

JAMES MOWRY,
jn16-w No. 32 Fourth street.

**

The Daily Commercial

Waiting for the Tid.

Come down! these shadowed sands invite,
And that soft glory on the deep;
We breathe an atmosphere of light
Subtle as glow, and calm as sleep.

See, here and there, beyond the foam,
A sail is sighing like a gem;
I think the boats are coming home:
We'll linger down and look at them.

Not yet: the tide is shy, and stays
By this gray limit of our pier;
It doubts, it trembles, it delays,
Yet all the while is stealing near.

The boats and we must wait it's will;
Oh, pleasant patience! they to make
(While we behold them and lie still)
A hundred pictures for our sake!

Oh, happy patience! Not a lute
Can flutter through the changing air,
Or mould the cloud, or touch the hue
That is not meant for them to wear.

And as they watch the glimmering sand
That warms the film within the foam,
They know the certain wave at hand,—
The tender wave that lifts them home.

It comes—they pass—each turning sail
Is first a hope and then a bliss;
Come back, and dream a fairy tale
That hath a close as sweet as this!

—[*Temple Bar.*

ABOUT FISH AND FISHING.

"A genuine sportsman," says Mr. Roosevelt, President of the New York Sportsman's Club, and author of a work on fishing in the region of Lake Superior, "must possess a combination of virtues which will fill him so full that no room can be left for sin "to squeeze in." Industry, prudence, patience and good humor are the needful qualities which thus possess the sportaman's soul; and of course there are some valuable intellectual gifts thereto; "Good fishermen are generally great lawers; *ecce signa*, Patrick Henry and Daniel Webster. I have known this rule, however, to have exceptions."

Mr. Roosevelt lays down one position which is of great importance to the lovers of good fishing at this season. Having fished for trout everywhere, from Labrador to the Mississippi, he is satisfied from experience "that the fishing of Lake Superior surpasses that of any other region on our continent;" and he gives an account of it which makes one feel that the summer vacation cannot come soon enough.

"Every river swarms, every bay is a reservoir of magnificent fish that find their equals in size, courage, vigor and beauty only in the salt waters of New Brunswick and Lower Canada. The entire coast is one long fishing-station, the rivers are stew-ponds, and the lake one vast preserve; at every step the angler may cast his fly into some eddy of the discolored stream, or over some rocky shoal of the limpid lake, with a fair prospect of alluring from the depths a glorious embodiment of piscatory power that shall struggle and fight, leaping from the water, and making many fierce rushes for a good twenty minutes, till he yields himself to the embrace of the net, exhibiting amid its brown folds the glorious silver brilliancy of the loveliest inhabitant of the liquid element."

Those who have thought Lake Umbagog a very respectable fishing ground will be interested to know that Mr. Roosevelt turns up his nose at the trout of the Maine lakes as dull, logy, and destitute of all game qualities. He admits, however, that great enjoyment is to be had in paddling along the streams and lakes of Maine, and that the trout there are larger than his favorites.

Mr. Roosevelt gives an extremely taking account of his luck one day on the Batchawaung near its mouth, on the north side of the lake. He dropped his fly where some rocks interrupted the stream; it was instantly taken, and after fifteen minutes play he landed a trout of two and a half pounds, which was followed by two dozen others "extremely beautiful and uncommon vigorous." Tired with the sport at last—he scorns to kill more fish than can be eaten—he crossed the pond in a boat and "beheld the bottom literally black with fish. If we had been inclined to wanton destruction, we could doubtless have killed a hundred." The fish had their revenge, however; for fishing on the Agwa, "towards evening the river near its mouth was alive with them, breaking in every direction; yet, strange to say, although we cast our flies frequently directly over them and kept on fishing until it was night, not a trout did we take."

There is in Lake Superior a very excellent fish called the namaycush or namagoose (*salmo amethystus*) otherwise the Mackinaw salmon, which is found weighing as much as seventy pounds, rich and palatable like the true salmon; but this is not a game fish. There is, however, another fish well worthy of attention:

"Pedro soon hooked a splendid black bass and landed him, after a vigorous struggle of half an hour; he weighed five pounds and three quarters, and was thoroughly game, and established a fact that Professor Agassiz seems to doubt—that black bass inhabit Lake Superior. The guide recognized him at once as an old acquaintance, and called him by the familiar name of *achigan*."

This was at the mouth of the Harmony. Afterwards Mr. Roosevelt took the black bass freely in that region.

The striped bass, which is one of the sportsman's favorites, although very superior fishing, is not taken in Lake Superior, but in salt water, and especially with menhaden bait from the rocks and with the rod. Point Judith is a favorite spot for this amusement, and its delights are thus described by our author in something of an ecstacy:

"If he is an adept he will drive the greasy bait straight and true directly to the desired spot, and if the weather is propitious, he will bring up some scaly monster of twenty-five or maybap thirty pounds, who will start seaward with bait, and hook, and line, and only be persuaded, after many efforts and determined rushes, that it is in vain. The strong ocean breeze will play with his hair, and the salt spume wet his cheek; the vessels, like floating unwieldy monsters, will drift across the waste of waters before him, the sea gulls will hover round, uttering their harsh cry, and he will cast and cast till arms and limbs are weary, and he may kill in a single day a thousand weight of fish. The fresh air will give such a tone to his system, and the excessive such vigor to his nerves, that he will hardly believe himself the same relaxed, despondent, listless individual that left the city a week previous."

The salmon is, however, the glory of fishing after all. Mr. Roosevelt, in illiating upon the advantages of cedar rods for trout, describes a misadventure which once occurred to him:

"I once struck a salmon with an eight-ounce cedar trout-rod; it was at the basin below the falls of the Nipisiguit, where the current of the river, rushing against the calm water of the deep pool, creates a gentle ripple. The hour was near midday, and I was casting sea-trout in that profusion with which they abound in the Northern waters, when out of the ripple, a few yards beyond my reach, rose a mighty monarch of the flood, and turning over as he sank, caused a heavy surge in the tide.

"My Canadian guide, an enthusiastic Frenchman, was with me, and our nerves tingled and our cheeks flushed at the sight; approaching the caldron, a long cast brought him out again, but only to miss the tiny trout-fly. Convinced that he would rise, I hastily substituted a small salmon-fly for the sea-trout, leaving on the leader the two small droppers I had been using, and again carefully cast over him. Out he came, the water breaking around him and rolling away in miniature circling waves, and the foam flying from the powerful blow of his tail as he turned down. I struck, but it was though I had struck a rock; he darted to the bottom, making the rod fly in splinters; at every surge fresh splinters broke off and fell about in showers; a piece of the lower joint only was left, when feeling for the first time really aroused, he made one fierce rush and mad leap, and the line not unreeling fast enough to suit him, he disappeared with three flies, all my leader, and most of my line. I do not advise any one to fish for salmon with an eight-ounce cedar trout-rod."

As an enthusiastic sportsman, our author of course despises everything except fly-fishing for trout. Catching trout with a stick and a string, he thinks is not so amusing as catching flounders, "the latter being much more difficult to lug out of water." He gives very minute directions as to dressing flies; but we have only space to copy his general advice as to what is needed on Lake Superior:

"The gaudy flies known as the Irish lake-flies, dressed on a small salmon-hook of about No. 1½, are successful throughout the entire length of the lake; but in the rivers a common brown or red hackle of the same sized hook, dressed with silver tinsel, scar et body, and very full, long hackle, is decidedly the most killing, and in the lake answers full as well as the more expensive articles. Very small flies are not desirable, owing probably to the depth and occasional turbulence of the water in the lake and its discoloration in the rivers, which prevent their being perceived by the fish."

It is natural enough that Mr. Roosevelt should wish to see fish protected by law to prevent their extermination, and the restocking of our eastern streams,—which he declares to be entirely practicable,—encouraged. No trout, he says, should be killed except between March and October; no lake trout except from February to November, and no black bass or mascalonge from January to June; nor should spearing or seining be permitted. It is truly interesting, however, to see the distinction which this keen sportsman draws between lawful and unlawful sport:

"The man who kills an animal, bird or fish knowing that it must be left to spoil, justifies the charge of cruelty against our class, and deserves the scorn and condemnation of all right-minded men."

After this of course our author has to give directions for cooking for sportsmen. From the various recipes for chowders, punch, clam-bakes and more solid viands, we will only copy one, which is rather relishing:

"TROUT ON FIRST PRINCIPLES.

"Catch your trout, put a pinch of salt in his mouth, roll him up in a few folds of newspaper, dip the swaddled darling in the water, light a fire, and place him on the embers. When the paper chars, take him out and eat him at once, rejecting the entrails."

A good way to preserve ice is to put it in a deep dish or jug, cover it with a plate, and place the vessel on a pillow stuffed with feathers, and cover the top with another pillow carefully, by this means excluding the external air. Feathers are well known bad conductors of heat, and in consequence the ice is preserved from melting. A gentleman has thus preserved six pounds of ice for eight days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **THE UNION EXECUTIVE** COMMITTEE, of Allegheny county, will meet on SATURDAY, June 24th, inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Marshall & Brown, No. 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

jel5 W. J. GILMORE.

☞ **FOR MORE THAN TWENTY** YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that rusty, dead appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not soil, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. L. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York; Wholesale Agts. my19

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Engagement for SIX NIGHTS LONGER of the world-renowned MARTINETTI TROUPE, who have been expressly retained in order to produce their great Paloma me entitled the

RED GNOME AND THE WHITE WARRIOR.

Which has been in preparation for several days, and will be produced in superior style.

Philippe Martinetti, Julian Martinetti, Paul Martinetti, Estelle Martinetti, Adelle Martinetti, Lucille Martinetti.

THIS EVENING the great Pantomime of the RED GNOME AND THE WHITE WARRIOR.

The entire Martinetti Troupe will appear

Previous to the Pantomime the romantic Drama will be presented entitled

THE LOST SHIP.

In which the entire Theatre Company will appear.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,
160 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. jel2-1y

MEDICAL.

SPEERS' SAMBURG WINE,

PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD.

OF CHOICE OPORTO GRAPE,

FOR PHYSICIANS' USE,

For FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS.

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

Every family at this season should use the SAMBURG WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.

AS A DIURETIC it imparts a healthy action of the Glands, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEER'S WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children. *Try it once, and you will not be deceived.*

☞ Be sure the signature of ALFRED SPEER is over the cork of each bottle.

Sold by N. McCLARREN & Co., JOS. FLEMMING FRED. BRAUN, ALFRED J. RANKIN, and J. M FULTON. In Allegheny, by GEO. A. KELLY & Co. and S. R. CRAIG, and by all first class dealers in surrounding towns, who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vaults of Oporto. Trade supplied by E. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & Co., and by A. SPEER, at his Vineyard, New Jersey. Principal Office, 208 Broadway, New York. ly-thaw.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BROKERS.

WM. V. JUSTICE.....JAS. BATEMAN.....WM. HARDACRE.

JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.,

WOOL BROKERS,

122 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

my29-3m

STEEL & BAILEY, STOCK BROKERS, WILKINS HALL.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stock.

Rates of Commission.

Oil Stocks selling at $2 and under.....1½ per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $2 and up to $12.....1 per cent.
Oil Stocks selling at $12 and up to $50.....12 per share
Oil Stocks selling at $50 and over.....¼ of 1 per ct

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,

Real Estate, Stock and Bill Broker,

Office 105 Third street, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of

Oil and Coal Lands, Stocks, &c.,

Also, specially to supplying ENGINES, improved DERRICKS, patent DRIVING PIPE, wood and iron TANKS, and all TOOLS and appurtenances used in operating OIL WELLS and REFINERIES.

REFERENCES.
N. HOLMES & SONS, LLOYD & BLACK
J. M. PENNOCK Esq., JAS. M. COOPER, Esq.
my9-3m

JAMES HEALD,

Wool Broker,

106 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Wool Bought and Sold on Commission.

ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
jel-2m

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,

Commercial Broker,

Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,

Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my29-1y

B. H. ADAMS.....T. G. KNIGHT.....JAS. T. GRAFF.

ADAMS, KNIGHT & CO.,

Stock Brokers,

146 South Third Street, Opposite Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks, Loans, Government Securities, etc., bought and sold on commission. mh11-3m.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
PITTSBURGH AND TYLER.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

Office and Yard, Marion Avenue, Allegheny City. dec23

LIME.—WE ARE NOW BURNING Lime from the celebrated Bellefont Lime Quarries with wood. Our lime is from 98 to 99 per cent. pure lime, for which we hold a certificate of the late Professor of Chemistry of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. To the White Glass manufacturers this Lime is especially recommended. Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention. Address

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
my26-1m Bellefonte, Pa.

SCHAUB'S RUN

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Stock of the Schaub's Run Petroleum Company will meet at the office of HERRON & CO., corner of Penn and Wayne street, at 8 o'clock, p. m., on the 28th of June, for the purpose of organizing according to the act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania. jel9-3w

NOTICE.

Books for the subscription to the Stock of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company, will be opened on and after THURSDAY, the 15th inst, at the following places, viz: at the office of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Sharpsburg, Spang, Chalfant & Co., Etna, G. S. Bates, Butler street, Lawrenceville, and Robert Dalzell & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. By order of the Directors.

CAMPBELL B. HERRON, Secretary.
J. C. LEWIS, President. jun5-2w

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.

Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions.

IRA B. McVAY,
je20-1t Treasurer.

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Dealer in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

my15 *NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.*

CHEAPEST AND MOST POPULAR

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

IN THE WORLD,

Best and nicest fitting CLOTHING at lowest prices,

At 47 Fifth Street.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD BARGAIN,

Call at 47 Fifth Street.

IF YOU WANT A NICE COAT,

Call at 47 Fifth Street.

IF YOU WANT A NICE PAIR PANTS

Call at 47 Fifth Street.

IF YOU WANT A NICE VEST,

Call at 47 Fifth Street,

If you want some fine linen, cotton or woolen

SHIRTS, DRAWERS or UNDERSHIRTS

Call at 47 Fifth Street.

If you want some COLLARS, TIES, SCARFS, BUTTERFLIES, SOCKS, HDKFS, and SUSPENDERS

Call at 47 Fifth Street.

FINE CASSIMERE SUITS, of the latest patterns, and made up in first rate style, sold at $25.

LINEN DUSTERS at **$2.50** and **$3.00**

SHIRTS AT 75 CENTS AND UPWARDS.

200 Business Suits at $10.00,

AT

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.'S,

47 *FIFTH ST. OPPOSITE THEATRE.*
my17

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JONES & HIPPLE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PICKLED FISH,

No. 216 N. Wharves,

jne-3m *PHILADELPHIA, PA.*

T. C. JENKINS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.

No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and all Farm Products.

☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

Also, REFINED OILS.

Prompt attention given to consignments and Correspondence.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors. ☞ Ord and Consignments solicited. fe1

JOHN MOORHEAD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

Pig Iron and Blooms,

NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T Rails, 22, 23, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. jy6

C. REITER.....J. A. GRAFF

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures Warehouse No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFER TO
J. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh.
SHRIVER & LAZEAR, "
MILLER & RICKETSON, "
L. GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.
ap3—ly

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223 corner of Liberty and Irwin streets Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

FISH—

20 barrels new Baltimore Herring,
25 barrels No. 3 Large Mackerel,
25 kits No. 1 do
20 bbls No. 2 do
25 kits No. 3 do
50 half bbls Lake Herring,
25 half bbls White Fish,
30 half bbls Trout,

For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
je23 Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

PRODUCE.—

50 bbls. Green Apples;
3 " Flaxseed;
2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 190 and 192 Second street.

20 HHDS. PRIME P. R. SUGAR.

15 hhds prime Cuba Sugar.
10 bbls. assorted brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of goods in our line. For sale by
GEO. R. JONES & CO.,
my23 141 and 143 Water street.

KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

FISH DEALERS,

NOS. 139 AND 132 NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA. ap24-3m

PRODUCE.—

100 bushels Potatoes.
150 " Dried Apples.
10 " White Beans.

New Bacon and tierce and keg Lard. For sale by
COOK BROTHERS & Co.,
my9 No. 12 Smithfield street.

PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. DECKER BROTHERS—GENTLEMEN—In your pianos (square) I find a strength and soundness of tone, together with a richness, brilliancy and delicacy, that until now have been characteristic features only of the very best grands. I never found an instrument so perfectly well adapted for the just rendering of the works of the great writers for the piano forte, as the one now in my possession, manufactured by Decker Brothers.

Yours, &c., E. HEMMEDINGER,
Professor of the Piano-Forte.

HOFFMAN, HŒNE & CO.,

NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,

Sole Agents for Decker's Pianos; Adolph Hintz Pianos Taylor & Farley Organs and Melodeons. jn19

THE GREAT

Steinway Pianos.

A splendid stock of STEINWAY'S PIANOS on hand and received.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
mh23-eod 122 *WOOD STREET.*
Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos.

PIANOS & AMERICAN ORGANS.

Just received, a new lot of the celebrated

BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Phila.,

PIANOS,

AND

J. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

IMPROVED AMERICAN ORGAN,

WITH PATENT TREMOLO ATTACHMENT.

All the above instruments are acknowledged by the best musical ability in the country to be superior to any other now made. Guaranteed for five years. Prices from $60 to $100 less than factory prices.

WAMELINK & BARR,
SOLE AGENTS,
No. 12 St. Clair street.

REAL ESTATE.

CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Would inform the public that they have opened an office in

OIL CITY,

For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.

OFFICE—Corner Drug store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. fe23-1y

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

HAVE JUST OPENED A FULL LINE OF

Gauze and Gossamer Vests and Drawers

FOR GENTLEMEN, AT LOWEST PRICES,

Also, a full stock of

SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS,

FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND BOYS,

AT 77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

LACE GOODS,

Just opened—

REAL LACE EMPRESS COLLARS.
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
IMITATION LACE HDKFS.
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS.
REAL LACE BARBES.

These goods we offer at real bargains.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
my19 77 and 79 Market street.

ATTEND THE GREAT SALE

OF

BLACK SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

jn6

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

94 Wood street.

The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many

EASTERN HOUSES,

And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS.

Also a full line of

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.

jn19-tf

LEGAL.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises, on Saturday, the 29th, 1865, at 10 o'clock a.m., the equal undivided one-half part of all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Allegheny, numbered No. 64 in William Robinson, Sr.'s plan of the sub-division of out lots Nos. 179 and 180 in the reserve tract called the Reserve Vista extension of Allegheny, said lot being bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on Pan Alta street, at the distance of 618 feet from the Sixth Common, thence North twenty feet to Taylor Avenue, thence by said avenue one hundred and ten feet West to a nineteen feet alley, thence by said alley South twenty feet, thence East one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning.

ALEXANDER DAWSON,
Guardian of Cordelia R. Dawson.
HAMPTON & MORELAND, Attorneys. my24-14

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS.

WIGGINS & BUNTING,

Proprietors.

This delightful Mountain WATERING PLACE is now open for visitors and no pains or expense will be spared to give universal satisfaction. The well known medical virtues of the water, the cool mountain air, romantic scenery and classic grounds surrounding this healthy resort, give it peculiar attractions.

"Fort Necessity," Washington's First Battle-field, Gen. Braddock's and Dumonville's Graves, Dunbar's Camp, and other historic localities are all within a few hours ride. Also, Delaney's Cave, Pine Knob view, the Trough and Blowing Springs, the Cucumber Cascade, Meadow-run Falls, and the Great Ohio Pile Falls on the Youghiogheny river, are in the immediate neighborhood.

☞ Two daily trains will bring visitors from Pittsburgh to Uniontown in a few hours, where Coaches will always be ready to carry them, by a pleasant drive of eight miles on the "National Road" to the Springs.

jn9-3m

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

CRESSON SPRINGS.

This delightful and romantic watering place, situated on the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, at Cresson Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be opened for the reception of guests on

Monday, June 12, 1865.

Several new cottages have been erected; the grounds have been beautified and improved, and Cresson is now one of the most pleasant hill homes in the United States. Excursion tickets, good until October 1, are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For further information address

GEORGE W. MULLIN, Proprietor.
je6-1m Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

HARDWARE.

M. WHITMORE.....C. H. WOLFE.....G. L. DUFF.....T. H. LANE.

WHITMORE, WOLFE, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil), Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Plans and proposals will be received by the SHARPSBURG AND LAWRENCEVILLE BRIDGE CO., until the 22d of June, for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny River at Sharpsburg, Pa. For particulars see the undersigned at the office of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Sharpsburg, or at No. 73 Water street, Pittsburgh Pa., or address him at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa. JAMES C. LEWIS, President.
my24-1m

INSURANCE.

BOATMAN'S

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,

(Over People's National Bank.)

RICHARD C. GRAY, President.
DAVID E. PARK, Vice President.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF

FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

R. C. GRAY,	D. E. PARK,
JAMES REES,	T. M. HARTON
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,	JAKE HILL,
HENRY LLOYD,	JAMES H. WRIGHT,
JOHN GRAHAM,	HUGH SMITH
N. J. BIGLEY,	DAV. CRAWFORD,
my26-3md	F. M. GORDON.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—For sale, that beautiful Homestead, of the late Colonel MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KENNAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19tf

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estates of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (40 feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location naturally healthy, and having extended views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, (via Wylie street) having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of roughly five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to reach it by the Railroad Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers, to suit. Plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of

M. C. LAUGHINBAUGH,
Jn5-tf Attorney, NO. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A manufacturing property situate in Pitt Township, adjoining the city line, opposite the Penn Engine House, Spring Garden, with a front of 240 feet by 250 feet on Taylor street, on which there is a substantial three story brick building, 50 by 100 feet, Engine House and sheds, all in good condition. This is one of the best locations on the river for manufacturing purposes, and will be disposed of upon very liberal terms. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

G. S. BATES,
my13 Butler st., near Allen, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE

Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania Avenue, within one square of the Mount House, each containing 7 rooms, and substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements such as conveniences to hot and cold water, &c., &c. Enquire of

S. B. W. GILL,
No. 59 Fifth street, or
D. C. KING,
No. 70 Second street.
Ja14-tf

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.

Engine 12 inch cylinder and 4 feet stroke; copper steam pipes, conveyor Boiler 22 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, 42 flues, 13 inches diameter; steam gauge, 15 foot fly-wheel, with 8 foot drum 24 inch face, with iron arms. Also, attached to the drum a 4 foot rope wheel, for grating, better with rope safety valve, blower, frame bed for engine and wheel, all in excellent condition. Inquire at 113 Third street. Jn6-tf

CHEAP COAL PROPEATY FOR SALE—Situated at Lilly's Station, in Cambria county, containing 341 acres, with a vein of Coal 4 and 5 feet with pit open, and now in good working order, with 6 good houses, a number of coal cars, ripple and scale, and all fixtures complete. The Kennebec railroad passes along side of the works. Good farms under cultivation, with dwellings, barns, orchards and good timber and limestone. This property can be purchased at a great bargain. Apply to R. McLEAN & CO.,
Jn10 102 Fourth street.

500 ACRES OF COAL

FOR SALE,

ON THE

THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,

With about One Hundred Acres of surface.

JAMES O'HARA
my26-tf 27 Irwin Street.

FOR SALE ON WEST HICKORY CREEK, Warren County, Pa., two tracts of land, adjoining lands of the Triumph Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, containing

19 AND 22 ACRES,

West Hickory Creek traverses both tracts. A large part of the land is

SUITABLE FOR BORING.

This land is situated between the

Best Oil Districts

In the county, to-wit: between Oil Creek on the West, and Cherry Run and the Widow Stewart's Wells on the South, and the Tidioute and Economy Wells on the East. There are several companies engaged in putting down wells in the neighborhood of our property.

ALEXANDER WALLACE,
Tidioute, Warren county, Pa.
Jn19-2m

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES,

7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 11 feet long 32 inches diameter by

M. DARRAGH & CO.,
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my31

FOR RENT

A FRONT ROOM on Fifth street, between Wood and Market suitable for an office. Apply at

A. M. RAY'S Photograph Gallery,
No. 31 Fifth street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—OIL LAND on Duck Creek, Ohio, offered to form a Company of 10 members, or less, in time long enough to make the money out of the oil. A sure thing. J. J. TILTON,
Jn10-tf 31 Fifth street.

COAL FLATS AND COKE.

Two good Coal Flats for sale and Coke Ovens to let, and Coke burner to be employed. Inquire of

MELLON BROTHERS,
Office below Connellsville R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh.
my31

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 9th, 1865.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS,

Real Estate, Stock and Bill Brokers, Keepers of Billiard and Bagatelle Tables, Bowling Saloons, Toy Alleys and Shuffle Boards, within the county of Allegheny, and all merchants, except in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, are requested to call at this office and take out State License. Said License must be paid before the 1ST DAY OF JULY as the Treasurer is required to bring suit against delinquents after that date.

DAVID AIKEN, JR.,
Jn10-3wd County Treasurer.

BLANDY'S PATENT PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES

AND PORTABLE

STEAM SAW MILLS.

BLANDYS' PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 4 to 10 Horse Power. Strictly portable. Each engine is one piece. No brick or masonry in setting. Adapted for all kinds of fuel.

BORING AND WORKING OIL WELLS.

BLANDYS'

PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILLS!

Also strictly portable, no brick or masonry in setting. Can be moved to rent from 6 to 8 feet lumber per day.

Circulars sent to any address. For prices, descriptions, &c., address the manufacturers,

H. & F. BLANDY,

Blandys' Steam Engine Works, Zanesville, O., or Blandys' Newark Machine Works, Newark, O.
Jn12-90d1w

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

YOUTH TO THE AGED!!

BIOKRENE

OR

LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their prime of joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, infirmity, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Exhaustion, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the negvous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by infirmities or disabilities are earnestly advised seek a cure in this most excellent an unqualified preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

The feeble

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

EARLY CLOSING.—The proprietors of the retail boot and shoe stores have agreed to close their establishments during the summer season at six o'clock. The rule is now in operation.

SPEAKING A WATCH.—Two men named James Haley and Philip Delaney, were committed to jail yesterday by Mayor Lowry, to answer the charge of stealing a silver watch and chain from Dunseath & Co.'s jewelry establishment on Fifth street.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.—We direct attention to the administrator's sale of a valuable mill property in Massillon, Ohio, which will be sold Wednesday, July 5th, at twelve o'clock. Here is an excellent opportunity for practical millers with sufficient capital.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—A public meeting will be held at Wilkins Hall, Fourth street, this evening, for the purpose of taking measures for properly celebrating the approaching Fourth of July. A full attendance of our patriotic and public-spirited citizens is desired.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—James Hughes, who stole a carpet-bag from the Monongahela House, on Friday afternoon, belonging to Dr. J. S. Butler, had a hearing before Mayor Lowry yesterday afternoon, which resulted in his being finally committed for trial.

THE POST ENLARGED.—The Pittsburgh *Post* appeared yesterday morning in an enlarged form, four columns having been added to its pages, and the columns lengthened. The *Post* is an interesting newspaper, and it is pleasant to know that, financially speaking, it is meeting with good support.

POLICEMEN DISCHARGED.—Three members of the "emergency" police force were relieved from duty yesterday, by Mayor Lowry, for immoral conduct, charges had been preferred against them by citizens, and they declining to risk an investigation, the Mayor very properly discharged them.

NEW MASONIC LODGE.—A new Masonic Lodge, called Acacia Lodge, No. 355, has been organized in the borough of Blairsville. The officers are—W. M., Joseph G. Hammers; S. W., Jesse A. Cunningham, Sr.; J. W., Robert D. Walkinshaw; Secretary, W. R. Boyers; Treasurer, John Cunningham, Jr.; S. D., Joseph S. Gray; J. D., J. F. Elder; M. of C., Thos. Hammers; Tyler, Mathias Ringle; Chaplain, Rev. J. S. Wakefield.

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The troop train on which the Sixth Artillery was brought to the city, we are authoritatively informed, was not running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, at the time of the accident Sabbath morning. Some of the officers of the regiment state that the train was not running at a much greater speed than ten miles an hour. The accident to the train was caused by some unauthorized person applying the brakes.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under command of Col. James M. Schoonmaker, passed through Cincinnati on Friday last, en route to St. Louis, to which point they have been ordered. This regiment was recruited in this city in November, 1862, and has been engaged in many of the principal battles fought by the Eastern army. The members of the regiment whose terms of service expires previous to September next, have been sent home, but enough remain to maintain its regimental organization.

THE FIREMEN.—Extensive arrangements are being made by the firemen for their next annual parade, which will take place in September next. The steamers are already being refitted and improved, and several of the companies, having a due regard for their personal appearance, are making arrangements to procure new uniforms. The Duquesne, of this city, and the Hope, of Allegheny, have already supplied themselves with a neat and serviceable dress, made in the New York style, and a committee from the Neptune is now in the Eastern cities making a contract for similar uniforms. The coming parade will doubtless be one of the finest displays ever given in this city.

THE FOURTH AT BLAIRSVILLE.—The citizens of Blairsville, and of the adjoining townships of Blacklick, Burrell and Derry, intend to celebrate the approaching Fourth in grand style. A sumptuous dinner is to be served up, and a glorious time generally had, all, an honest, hearty, welcome is to be extended to the Indiana county soldiers. The Executive Committee consists of the following named gentlemen, Blairsville: James Alexander, E. F. Lant, Paul Graff, A. H. Baker, Derry Township—George Stouffer, James Layton, Mathew Gregg; Burrell Township—Samuel McCarney, William Linter; Blacklick Township—Samuel Bell, William McCurdy, John Shields.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—As Colonel Barnes' regiment was passing up Water street yesterday morning, one of the men, without provocation, or if any, very slight, attacked a defenseless negro wearing the uniform of the United States, and beat him very severely; while a number of the men of the regiment collected around, and prevented, with clubbed muskets, any of the bystanders from rescuing the negro. The regiment seemed to be fully under the control of the officers, but they did not interfere to prevent the outrage. However, it is but just to them to say that they were called upon the stragglers to fall into line, and were answered by being told to visit old Nick. It is to be regretted that those who have scarcely polluted the flag of our country should be disgraced by a few ruffians, such as doubtless accompany every regiment.

Contributions to Soldiers' Reception Fund, etc.

John Morrison, Mayor of Allegheny	$10 00
James Monteith and John Wall, from banks and grocers (additional)	92 00
Amount previously reported	1,352 08
	$1,449 00

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.

Barry the Horse King.

We learn that the world renowned horse tamer, the great original, will give three exhibitions at Lafayette Hall, as follows: One on Wednesday evening, June 20th, one on Thursday afternoon, June 29th, and the last one on the evening of the same day. We deem it unnecessary to speak particularly or in detail of the merits of the Barry system in bringing into subjection the most untractable animal, suffice it to say, it stands pre-eminent as the tamer of the renowned "Cruisy," a horse that had defied all other attempts to handle him. At the hall the stage has been extended, and runs constructed in order to get the horses up. The object of giving the entertainment in a hall is to afford ladies, who have as good a right to horse-back exercise as its "Lovers of creation;" an opportunity of attending. Cards of admission to parquette, one dollar; children fifty cents. Persons having horses or mules with bad qualities, can take them to W. Sharpless' Livery Stable, No. 67 Fourth street, where they will be kept free of charge from any day on or after Monday, June 26th, till the last day of the exhibition.

Public Reception to the Sixth Heavy Artillery.

Owing to the unreasonable hour at which this regiment arrived in the city on Sunday morning, the formal reception was postponed until yesterday morning. About ten o'clock the regiment formed on Smithfield street, where it was reviewed by its commander, Col. Charles Barnes. After the review, the regiment proceeded by the Great Western Brass Band, and its own drum corps, marched through a number of the principal streets, and met with a very warm reception from the citizens. Upon arriving at the Second street Public Square, the regiment was halted, and Mayor Lowry, in the name of the city, extended to it a cordial and hearty welcome. He was followed by Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, who delivered one of his soul-stirring and patriotic speeches. Major A. M. Brown was next introduced, and welcomed the boys in blue to their old homes, in a terse and vigorous address. The members of the regiment then called on Col. Barnes, Lt. Col. Copeland, Major White and Major Long, each of whom delivered appropriate addresses.

The soldiers appeared much pleased at the cordial reception which they received, and exhibited their satisfaction by frequent and prolonged cheers. The left wing of the regiment left for Camp Reynolds yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, and the balance followed in the six o'clock train. They will be mustered out and paid off to-day or to-morrow.

THE NEW LIBRARY HALL.

Meeting of the Stockholders--An organization Perfected.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the new Library Hall Association was held last evening at the Board of Trade Rooms, Wood street.

On motion of Mr. F. R. Brunot, Nathaniel Holmes, Esq., was, in the absence of Col. James M. Cooper, Chairman, called upon to preside.

Mr. Thomas N. Miller, the Secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting which were adopted.

Mr. Brunot, from the committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a Constitution, submitted the report of the Committee, which was accepted, and the Constitution adopted as read.

Mr. D. M. Book moved that the chairman appoint a committee of three to nominate officers of the Association to serve for the ensuing year. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Book, Sinnick and Laughlin appointed said committee.

The committee retired, and after a short absence reported the following list of officers:

President—Felix R. Brunot.

Vice-President—John R. McCune.

Secretary—Thomas N. Miller.

Treasurer—Nathaniel Holmes.

Directors—James Park, Jr., John W. Chaffant, Wm. Thaw, Joseph Dilworth and Charles W. Batchelor.

On motion of Mr. Joseph Plumer, an election was entered into, which resulted in the choice of the ticket recommended by the committee.

Mr. Miller offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the officers and directors proceed forthwith to select a suitable site for the proposed Library Hall, purchase the same, and assess and cause to be paid a sufficient sum on each number of stock subscribed, to meet the necessities occasioned by the purchase; and that increased energy be exercised by all interested to have more of the stock taken.

Dr. W. D. McCown moved that the canvassing committee be remodelled, and instructed to use renewed energy in procuring subscriptions. Adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS. Before Judges Stowe and Brown.

Yesterday morning the following persons plead guilty to illegal liquor selling, and were sentenced to pay the amounts annexed to their names:—William Eaststein, $10 ——— Miller, $15; Mary Mooney, $10. Joseph Hart plead guilty to a similar charge, but sentence was deferred.

Patrick Dolan was arraigned on a charge of illegal liquor selling, but was acquitted.

The case of J. H. Welsh, arraigned for the larceny of a pocket-book from Dr. A. G. M'Candless, was continued until the next term of the Court, on application of defendant's counsel, in consequence of the absence of a material witness in Philadelphia, who could not be got at this time. The application also alleged the indisposition of the senior counsel for the defense.

The case of Is. Smith, charged with the larceny of goods from the store of Messrs. J. W. Barker & Co., was also continued—defendant's counsel presenting an affidavit setting forth the absence of a material witness, a peddlar, without whose testimony it is deemed unsafe for the accused to go to trial.

James Brightmore plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of three dollars and costs.

Eliza O'Leary was acquitted on a similar charge, and the prosecutrix, Eliza Salter, ordered to pay the costs.

Elizabeth Long and Eliza Knock, two little girls, aged about eight or ten years, were arraigned in a charge of stealing an oil cloth overcoat, valued at about ten dollars, from Mr. Frank Sellers' buggy, on May last. Considerable interest was manifested in the defendants, on account of their extreme youth, and the case was accordingly continued for any without argument. A verdict had not been rendered at the adjournment of the Court.

The same defendants were afterwards tried for the larceny of a piece of calico, containing about forty yards, from Mr. Fenton's store, on Centre Avenue. Jury out.

Fatal Affray in East Birmingham.—A Man Killed by a Saloon Keeper.

Last evening between six and seven o'clock, a fight occurred in Bowman's tavern, on Carson street, in East Birmingham, between two men named Frank Hartman and Louis Hellman, during the temporary absence of the proprietor. While the fight was progressing, Bowman entered the bar room, and separated the combatants, when Hellman repaired to the shuffle which ensued. Bowman threw Hellman out of the door, who fell violently on the back of his head on the curbstone, causing an concussion of the brain. He was taken back into the tavern, and physicians summoned, but the unfortunate man died in about an hour and a half after receiving the injury. Bowman was arrested by Constables Ammon and Feld, who brought him to this city and lodged him in jail. He did not make any resistance, but delivered himself up upon the arrival of the officers. Coroner Clawson will hold an inquest on the body this morning, when all the facts in the case may be elicited.

ARRIVAL OF HAMPTON'S BATTERY.—About half past eleven o'clock last evening, this Battery, which was recruited in this city by the lamented Captain Robert B. Hampton, in October, 1861, but which has been commanded by Captain Nathaniel Irish, since May 30, 1863, arrived at the Liberty street depot, and met with a cordial reception. The battery, which numbers 142 men, was formed in line, and preceded by an excellent brass band, marched to City Hall, where an excellent collation had been prepared by the Subsistence Committee. After partaking of the refreshments provided, the soldiers were met by their friends and relatives, who conducted them to their homes. This organization, during the late war, has rendered efficient aid in quelling the rebellion, and has frequently been complimented for its deeds of daring.

The following Hampton battery, of 30 bbls under command of Capt. Hanby, arrived on the same train, and after partaking of supper at City Hall, proceeded on its destination.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.—John Lynch and his wife, residents of Pitt township, were arrested yesterday and taken before the Mayor, charged on oath of a number of neighbors with threatening to kill them. On Saturday night John procured a supply of whisky, for consumption the next day, but unfortunately for the peace of the neighborhood, the family imbibed too freely and became very disorderly. A discharged soldier, who was passing the house, attracted Mrs. Lynch's attention, when she assailed him with the grossest epithets, calling him "A murderer who had sold himself to the Abolitionists for six pieces of silver." Mrs. Lynch, at the hearing, denied using the language, but the proof was too strong, and she was compelled to give surety for her appearance at court. Her husband was also held to bail on a charge of surety of the peace.

RAILROAD CHANGE.—Felix R. Brunot, Esq., has resigned the Presidency of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and William Phillips, Esq., a member of the Board of Managers, has been elected President *pro tempore*. Mr. Brunot expects to sail for Europe on the steamer Scotia, and will probably be absent about four months.

The secession of the Allegheny Valley road from Kittanning to the mouth of the Mahoning, is being vigorously pushed forward, and the cars will be running to Mahoning early in the fall.

FIRE AT THE UNITED STATES OIL WELL.—Several dispatches were received in the city yesterday announcing that the famous United States Well, on Pit Hole creek, above Oil City, had been destroyed by fire, together with thirty thousand barrels of oil. A dispatch received late last evening stated that the well is all right, and that only two tanks were destroyed.

OWEN SHERIE.—Formerly of Pittsburgh, but for some years a resident of Wheeling, died in the latter city on Sabbath last, at the advanced age of eighty one years. His remains will be brought to Pittsburgh for interment.

Public Amusements.

THEATRE.—The amusing trick pantomime of the "Red Gnome and White Warrior," was produced by the Martinette troupe, at the theatre, last evening, and was rather creditably performed. Some of the mechanical appliances worked rather roughly, and to a certain extent marred the performance, which depends principally for its success upon the quick and elegant execution of the trick and transformation with which it abounds. The following pantomime, entitled the present thoroughly pantomimic, and in this play keep their audience interested and amused from the beginning to the end. The leading characters were admirably sustained throughout the evening, when the pantomime will be performed for the second time. It is worth seeing.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—Under the management of Mr. Edeson, (the new stage manager) the performances at the Varieties have decidedly looked up. Pantomime is frequently introduced, and the Martinetti Troupe must look to their laurels, from what we have seen. Mr. Singleton, and Mr. Smythe, the proprietor, appear upon the stage, and must pronounce him, especially the latter, a capital actor. Miss Lizzie Gardiner and wife are decided favorites with the audience,—which, by the by keeps up wonderfully this opening weather. Few more nights, and the popular place of Accommodation will be closed for the season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.—In accordance with the resolution passed at a public meeting, authorizing me to call a public meeting of the citizens to take measures for properly celebrating the approaching Fourth of July, I hereby give notice that a meeting for that purpose will be held at Wilkins Hall THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. [jc20] JAMES LOWRY, Jr., Mayor.

PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMISSION,
No. 59 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, June 19th, 1865.

NOTICE.—A REGISTER HAS been opened at the office of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Commission, No. 59 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., in which all returned Volunteers from Western Pennsylvania, being honorably discharged from the service of their country, and desiring employment, employment, are invited to record their names and address.

All citizens willing to provide employment for returned soldiers, are requested to apply to the same agency.

N. B.—Information furnished returned soldiers with regard to Bounties, Back Pay, etc., without charge.

By order of the Committee,
THOS. BAKEWELL, President.
je20-2w

OIL LEASES CAN BE OBTAINED in 4 or 5 acre lots each, on Whitely Creek, near the bridge, well of the Standard Company, on the most favorable terms, by applying to
STEEL & BAILEY,
Wilkins Hall.
je20

OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION.—This (TUESDAY) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, will be sold at Semple Hall's auction room, No. 55 Fifth street, 1 Desk Secretary, 1 Writing Table, Office Arm Chairs, Office Stove and Pipe, all of which are nearly new, 2 Desks and small Wardrobes, 2 Spring Mattresses, 2 Counters, Venetian and Buff Shades, 1 Show Window Chair, 1 Cot, Water Cooler, Coal Scuttles, etc. T. A. McCLELLAND,
je20 Auctioneer.

AFTERNOON SALE---THIS (TUESDAY) afternoon at 3 o'clock, or immediately after the sale of Furniture at Semple Hall Auction House, 55 Fifth street, will be sold Dry Goods, Domestics, Table Linens, Table Cloths, Irish Linens, Towels, Counterpanes, Hoop Skirts, Chemises, Shakers, Cassimeres, Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Spoons, Forks, etc., etc. [jc20] T. A. McCLELLAND, Auc'r.

RAILROADS.

1865 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1865
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRA RAILROAD.
ELEVEN TRAINS DAILY.

On and after Monday, May 29th, 1865, trains will leave the depot, corner of Liberty and Grant streets as follows:

DAY EXPRESS daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 a. m., stopping only at principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, and at Philadelphia, for New York, Boston, and intermediate points.

MAIL, at 5:00 a. m., daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and making close connection with trains on Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania R. R., Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. and Hollidaysburg Branch.

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE MAIL, daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 p. m., stopping at nearly all the stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and making connection with Johnstown and Cresson, Ebensburg and Cresson R. R., Hollidaysburg Branch R. R., Tyrone and Clearfield and Bald Eagle Valley Branches.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 3:00 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, daily at 12:5 p. m., stopping only at Leechburg, Kittanning, Allentown, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown, at Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points. Sleeping cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by the Allentown route.

FAST LINE, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 p. m., stopping only at Conemaugh, Gallitzin, Altoona, Huntingdon, Mount Union, Lewistown, Mifflin, Newport, Marysville, Harrisburg, Middletown, Elizabethtown, Mt. Joy, Landisville, Lancaster and Downingtown, at Harrisburg connections are made for New York, Baltimore and Washington. At Philadelphia for New York, Boston and intermediate points.

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall' Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 a. m.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 11:10 a. m.

THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 4:35 p. m.

FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station, daily, except Sunday, at 6:05 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION for Penn Station, leaves at 10:30 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburgh as Follows:

Mail	1:20 a. m.
Fast Line	2:00 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	8:30 a. m.
Penn Accommodation	7:30 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:50 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 a. m.
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail	12:30 p. m.
Baltimore Express	4:30 p. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:05 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	2:30 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	6:50 p. m.
Emigrant's Train	10:50 p. m.

An agent of the Keystone Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot to take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office No. 410 Penn street. Open day and night, where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore Express will arrive at Philadelphia Express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding 100 dollars.

J. H. REWITH, Agent,
Pittsburgh.

At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. my19

1865. THE PITTSBURGH, 1865.
FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R.R.
SUMMER ARRAGEMENT.

On and after May 18th, 1865, trains run as follows, viz.:

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g.
Express	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.	2:10 a. m.
Express	2:00 p. m.	2:15 p. m.	2:45 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.		
Mail	7:00 a. m.		6:10 a. m.
For New Castle and Erie			6:10 a. m.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:
P. F. W. & C. R. W., 2:20 a. m. 3:20 p. m. 6:00 p. m.
7:50 p. m. 8:30 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 3:45 p. m. and 9:00 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny:
N. B. Rock'r. Kenny'g. Smithfield. Liberty.
9:00 a. m. 2:15 p. m. 3:50 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 3:50 p. m.
11:50 a. m.
4:15 p. m.
6:00 p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.
P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:15 a. m. 8:15 a. m. 10:25 a. m.
2:35 p. m. 4:50 p. m. 12:20 a. m.
C. & P. R. R. 9:10 a. m.

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny City.
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.
my15

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
je20

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

T. H. NEVIN, PREST., | R. PATRICK, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JUNE 19, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20s	103	104 60
Gold	138	.....
Allegheny County 6's	.....	78 00
Pittsburgh 6's	69 00	72 00
Allegheny City 6's	.....	101 00
Connellsville 6's	71 00	.....
Allegheny & Manchester P. R. W.	50 00	.....
Birmingham R. W.	.....	90 00
Connellsville Interest	9 00	.....
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R.R.	.....	7 00
Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh	.....	97 50
Fourth National Bank	110 00	125 00
Merchants & Manufacturers' National	.....	100 00
Columbia Oil	.....	46 00
Cherry Run Oil	.....	1 65
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	.....	1 65
Pit Hole	.....	79
Federal	99	.....
Merchants'	.....	98
Mutual	.....	23
Murray	.....	24
Oil Basin	.....	6 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	1 75	.....
Ohio Valley	.....	1 15
Pittsburgh and New York	.....	75
Reliance	.....	93
Western Pa Oil	1 20	1 40
Northwestern Copper Company	.....	4 00
Whitley Creek	.....	1 70

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, June 18—P. M.

The holders of the United States oil stock were thrown into excitement yesterday from a report that the big well, with its immense tanks, were on fire. Several telegrams were received from Oil City to that effect. Later in the day it was stated that only one tank with its contents had been destroyed. The stock, however, did not vary much in the New York market. Opening at $78, it fluctuated during the day between $78 @77, and the last quotation, we saw, was the latter figure; so the disaster to the well could not have been very great. What caused the heavy advance in this stock from Saturday morning's quotation was the strike of another large well, which was yielding at the rate of 350 to 400 barrels a day, and increasing.

—The sales at the Brokers' Board this forenoon were 10 shares Fourth National at 125 and 7 shares at 110. This is a heavy decline in the stock of this institution. But it cannot be expected that the high figure at which many of our bank stocks have hitherto rated can be any longer maintained. They, too, will have to succumb to the general decline effecting all classes of securities.

—The market for petroleum stocks in Philadelphia, says the *Press*, continues dull and heavy, and with a very general disposition on the part of holders to realize, prices have settled to a very low point, many cutting at an eighth of their original cost, while shares of companies not engaged in direct production, and about which little has never been known, are quite neglected unless value are unsaleable at any price. In some cases shares of companies known to be prospering are held with considerable firmness, but generally the tendency is downward, and the list shows but a single instance of improvement among the sales of any one half. Many shares, however, of known value are not offered. The owner of the Baltimore stock that even the best of this class of securities would suffer slaughter with as little ceremony as the poorest, in the present condition of the market. The present rise in the Allegheny did not extend so far as Oil City, hence steamers, if any should attempt to reach that city, would not be able to succeed. Freights to Oil City continue plenty, particularly empty barrels. Prices range from 80 to 85 per barrel from Pittsburgh to Oil City. We understand that dispatches were received from Oil City, making the announcement that a fire had occurred in Pit Hole, which destroyed the celebrated United States well, and that some 20,000 barrels of oil had been destroyed. Should this prove correct, holders of the raw material will be inclined to ask an advance. Oil at the wells, says an Oil City dispatch, was selling at $5 00@5 50, according to location and gravity; at the mouth, $6 00@6 50 ₱ bbl. Below will be found the sales from same under our notice:

CRUDE OIL.—The sales were liberal for the first day of the week. The operations were principally in Bulk. Prices were nominally unchanged. Sales of 2,640 bbls Bulk—terms withheld; sales 850 bbls do at 22c. Bulk may be quoted at 21½@22c. Sales of 10 bbls at 20½c; 10 bbls returned; sales of 95 bbls do, same price and terms; sales of 150 bbls at 20c; bbls included; sales of 30 bbls at 21½c, bbls returned; 500 bbls do at 21½c, bbls returned; 120 do at 21½c, and 200 do at 21½c, all packages exchanged or returned.

REFINED OIL.—The market was not very active, holders of bond were firm in their views. Among the sales were 500 bbls of bonded, delivered in Philadelphia in twenty-five days, at 32c; other sales, in a small way, were made at about the same range of prices. Free oil was dull; we have not heard of a transaction for some days, nobody wants the article.

TAR.—The market was steady with a good demand. Sales of 40 bbls at $8 25@8 40 ₱ bbl.

BENZOLE.—Was not very active. Prices vary from 20@22c for bonded and 40@46 for for free.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Rea	20	Porter & Luther	119
J Wilkins	88	Spangler	70
Fisher Bros	261	J Heron	53
H McKelvey	151	Clarke & Co	353
Total			2365

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

GOING EAST.

Emerson Company, 211 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Gordes & Co., 70 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

J. H. Barton, 109 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Dilworth & Ex., 212 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Standard Company, 14 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 19.

STOCKS.

The market shows a partial halt in the upward tendency prevailing last week. The probability that the advance in United states stocks abroad, and the shipment of a considerable amount of cotton to Europe, may give a turn to exchange and gold, has produced a check upon speculation for a rise. There is a general disposition to wait and see how events are likely to turn up. The market to-day was dull and lower, without any pressure to sell. At the last Board the greatest decline was in Erie, Southern, Pittsburgh and Rock Island, Government strong to-day, at an advance, owing to the decline in Lawful Money, which has been moderately firm. Bank shares were more firm and dull at prices bid.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

generally steady; sale of United states stocks for shipment and home account, $20,000; the shipment of cotton has caused a general feeling of depression in gold and exchange markets.

COTTON

continued to droop during the day and was quite weak at the close. Money continued dull.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Are firm to-day. The sales were liberal for the day, the report that a new 300 barrel well had been opened, but afterwards fell to 82 on the report that the well was not flowing. The following are the sales of Stock were—Tarr Run, 60c; Excelsior, $2 20; Terragenia, $1 85; McKinley, 61c; Oil Creek, 80c; Rynd Farm, $1 80; Brandon Oceanic, $1 70; Webster, $1 85; Pithole Creek, $3 00; Rynd Oil, $1 80; Tarbell Farm, $3 50; Hogsgate, &c.

PETROLEUM

is a shade firmer, with but little activity. Sales of crude are quoted at 18@19c, refined in bond, 32@33c, and free at 50@53c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 19.

Money quiet and easy. Sterling exchange is at 109@110. Gold heavy and lower, opening at 139½, and closing at 138½@138¾, receiving to 140 during the day. Government Stocks firmer. Coupon sixes of 1881 steady. New York June 19th—Loans, $29,984,00—increase, $67,000. Specie, $1,000—increase, $1,000. Circulation, $30,847,000—increase, $40,000. Deposits, $40,987,000—increase, $340,000. Legal tenders, $3,007,000—decrease, $300,000. Banks nearly U. S. 6's, 5-20's, 1881's, 10-40's, 7-30's, 6's of 1880. Compound Interest Notes, 1864, 109½; Fort Wayne, 99; Michigan Southern, 83; Illinois Central, 122½; Pittsburgh, 87; Northwestern, 32; preferred, 54½; Ohio, 98; Prairie du Chien, 76.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's, 2 P. M.—Gold was 138½. New York Central, 92½; Erie, 85½; Hudson, 104; Reading, 1.17½; Michigan Southern, 83; Rock Island, 93; Northwestern, 32½; Northwestern preferred, 54½; Fort Wayne, 99; Chicago & Rock Island, 109; Pittsburgh, 87; Northwestern, 32; preferred, 54½; Ohio, 98; Prairie du Chien, 76.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's, 7 P. M.—Gold was 138½. New York Central, 92½; Erie, 85½; Hudson, 104; Reading, 1.17½; Michigan Southern, 83; Rock Island, 93; Northwestern, 32; Northwestern preferred, 54½; Fort Wayne, 99; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 24½; Cumberland, 40; Virginia, 62; Missouri, 6's, 72; Illinois Central, 122½; Pittsburgh, 87; Northwestern, 32; preferred, 54½; Ohio, 98; Prairie du Chien, 76.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 19.

Cotton dull, the tone for middling. Flour dull, inactive; sales 9,200 bbls; State, $5 50@7 00; Ohio, $7 00@9 75; round hoop Ohio, $7 50@8 50 for trade, market closing heavy. Wheat dull, closing lower; Spring wheat, $2 40@2 45; Amber winter, $2 60@2 65; White Genesee, $2 70@2 80; about 62 lbs quiet. Barley dull and nominal. Corn heavy, lower; sales of 46,000 bushels; mixed Western, $1 07@1 08; round yellow, $1 09@1 10; white, $1 11@1 12. Oats dull and declining; sales of 7,000 bushels; Canada West, 75c; Jersey, 76c; State, 77c; Western, 78c. Rye dull at $1 30@1 35. Pork dull; $27 62@27 87 for mess; $25 00@25 50 for prime; $29 50@30 00 for new mess; June and July, seller's option, $25 50@27 00. Beef dull; $9 00@10 00 for country prime; $11 00@12 00 for country mess; $15 00@16 00 for repacked mess; $18 00@20 00 for extra mess. Beef Hams dull; $28 00@30 00. Cut Meats, 11@13c for shoulders, 15@16c for hams. Lard dull, 20½@21c for kettle rendered, 19½@20c for steam rendered. Butter quiet, 22@28c for choice, in demand and sales for common to prime.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, June 19.

The news of an advance in sterling in Europe has had a tendency of closing this quotation from 139 to 138¾. The price opened at 142½, sold down to 139 and closed at 138¾. Dealers do not feel disposed in the absence of any demand of moment to pay these prices, and so the market "hangs fire." To-day we hear of a few trifling sales—aggregating in all 1,000 lbs were effected, and 10,000 lbs are due. From second hands we hear of a sale of 20,000 lbs mixed, old new clip at terms not made public—generally understood to be in the neighborhood of 50c and not over that figure.—*Tribune.*

Philadelphia Wool Market.

JUNE 17.—The inactive and uncertain condition of the trade recorded in our last still continues and subjects us to the necessity of offering very low rates to manufacturers buy very sparingly, and the bulk of the clip in the West is still in the growers' hands. Among the sales were:

10,000 lbs Ohio fleece,	70
10,000 lbs heavy do,	65
10,000 lbs do,	62½
12,000 lbs Washed Western,	85@90
25,000 lbs Mixed and fine,	65@70
10,000 lbs Fine Ohio,	75
20,000 lbs Medium,	67½@72
5,000 lbs Washed Jersey,	75
5,000 lbs Tub,	70@75
10,000 lbs Merino pulled,	62@65
5,000 lbs No. 1 pulled,	55@60
8,000 lbs Western,	62½
10,000 lbs Medium,	67½
80 Sheep Pelts,	1 25

Wool.

June 18th, at Ann Arbor, Chelsea, Ypsilanti, Marshall, and Grass Lake, 39@40c was the rate for best lots of wool, at which rates there were few buyers, but little changing hands, however, it being, as a general thing, below the views of farmers.

At Lansing, on the 14th, Merrifield and Weller took 1,000 lbs of the new clip at 38c. As yet but small lots are offered in market. Growers are now shearing. In a few days we shall expect to see greater activity. We quote 36c as the outside figure to-day.—*Republican.*

Chicago Wool Market.

The receipts on Wool continue light, and from all we can learn, there is no disposition on the part of growers to realize unless they can obtain 40@42½c for the clip as it runs. Dealers do not feel disposed in the absence of any demand of moment to pay these prices, and so the market "hangs fire." To-day we hear of a few trifling sales—aggregating in all 1,000 lbs were effected, and 10,000 lbs are due. From second hands we hear of a sale of 20,000 lbs mixed, old new clip at terms not made public—generally understood to be in the neighborhood of 50c and not over that figure.—*Tribune.*

Tobacco at St. Louis.

June 17.

The market buoyant and higher, with sales of 48 hhds, including 8 green logs from 81 20 to 85 30; 99 factory do from $5 10 to $6 20; 9 planters' do from $5 50 to $8 75; 9 common leaf from $9 50@12 25; 1 medium do from $13 75 to $15 25; 2 common manufacturing leaf at $17@22; 2 medium do at $29 50@30 75; 2 good do at $35 25@40 00; and 2 fine do at $41 50@45; also 105 at $12 75@35 @ 100lbs. Bids on 66 hhds were rejected.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The market was fully sustained to-day, with unbroken advance in figures. Sales of 220 hhds at the following warehouses, including reviews and 22 hhds rejected. Prices ranged as follows:

Main Street—22 hhds low grade at $5 10 to 7 20, 21 hhds at $7 to 9 20, 17 hhds at $10 to 15 75, 3 hhds at $19 75 to 19 90, 1 at $23 50, 22 and 1 at $25.

Ecaine—3 hhds low grade at $5 40 to 7 00, 31 hhds at $7 to 9 70, 17 hhds at $10 to 15 75, 3 hhds at $19 75 to 19 90, 1 at $23 50, 22 and 1 at $25.

Louisville—2 hhds trashy and wet at $3